**FEMININE FADS**

TOMORROW'S SUN WILL HAVE A PAGE DEVOTED TO LADIES' FANCIES, FALL STYLES, AND NOVELTIES IN DRESS.

# THE LOWELL SUN

21ST YEAR LOWELL, MASS., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1897. 8 PAGES 1 CENT

**GET THE BEST**

COMPARE THE SUN WITH OTHER LOCAL PAPERS AND SELECT THE BEST. YOU WILL THUS BECOME A CONSTANT READER OF THE SUN.

# FIRST EDITION

## STORY OF SCOOPS

### How the Sun Excelled Its Rivals.

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER GAVE CORRECT NEWS

**Of the Boston - Baltimore Game.**

It was a day of scoops for The Sun. The hustling qualities of The Sun gave the people what they wanted.

The Boston-Baltimore game created interest throughout the country and the cranks of Lowell got the account of the game as it progressed.

In front of The Sun building a landing was arranged. On this were placed the telegraphic apparatus and the little ticker gave the true account of the game. As the plays were made and runs scored the news was megaphoned to the great crowd in Merrimack Square and marked on the big blackboard that hung suspended in front of the building. Alongside of this was a mammoth bulletin, on which was painted the score by innings. It was the most complete arrangement the city ever saw. It was just such a service as the New York and Boston papers give to their patrons. Never before was it attempted in Lowell. Other papers attempted to make a showing but were not in it. the Courier-Citizen that boasted of "doing it up to the Queen's taste" on Saturday, did it up to the disgust of the people yesterday.

They erred at the beginning and their bulletins told a wrong story right through the game. People turned their backs on the announcing board and looked to The Sun to give them the correct reports.

And they got it.

In the first inning, the CourierCitizen gave Baltimore one run while The Sun credited them with two.

Five minutes later, the Courier-Citizen people copied the correct return of this inning from The Sun. Here is a list of the blunders they made during the afternoon:

In the second they gave Boston 1 instead of 3, Baltimore 1 instead of 3; in the fourth they gave Boston 2 instead of 3, and in the seventh they gave Boston 1 instead of 9 and Baltimore 1 instead of 3.

It was a matter of guess work with them and when the Bostons were piling up nine runs in the seventh and the Courier-Citizen had them credited with only one, the crowd cheered The Sun and hooted our contemporary's service. In the third inning, the Courier-Citizen was four minutes late on the Boston score, and one minute late on the Baltimore score. In the fourth, it took them 15 minutes after The Sun had bulletined it, to give the Bostons what belonged to them, and and they were six minuts late on the Baltimore score. In the fifth they were four minutes late on the Boston and they were six minutes late on the Baltimore score. Then they put out the incorrect score for the first half of the seventh before they had Baltimore's score for the sixth. Hundreds of witnesses saw this bare-faced misrepresentation and refused to hear the returns as put out by the Courier-Citizen. The Sun service was superb and was capably handled by the men in charge. Edward F. Sullivan, one of the cleverest and fastest operators in New England handled the ticker and rehearsed the story as told by the wires. The Sun artist, Mr. C. A. Roberts, gave the news on his great blackboard and Fred Cummings handled the megaphone and kept the tally on the score board. The crowd went crazy when Boston took the lead. Business men, professional men and workingmen were in that great crowd.

In the middle of the game, Rev. Michael O'Brien pushed through the crowd and wanted to know what it was all about. Someone told him and he stayed a while to see the returns. Then Col. Chadwick came along on his wheel and helped swell the crowd that was cheered Boston's victory. District Attorney Weir joined the great assemblage and Ed. Conant drove along in one of his fancy turnouts and waved a greeting to The Sun boys. Alderman Peirce was on hand too, and shouted "You're giving it to them hot today," as The Sun showed the correct score. "This crowd reminds me of the Mohammedans," shouted the genial alderman: "They all have their faces turned toward The Sun." And it was a fact, too. In that great crowd, every face was turned to the bulletins the people's paper put out.

Lester's opening reception, October 2, Runels' building. Dancing from 8 to 11. For terms see ad.

First class printing done at this office.

Cramps, Colic, Colds, | Cronp, Coughs, Toothache,

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

**Pain Killer.**

(PERRY DAVIS'.)

Used Internally and Externally.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

BOSTON:—Well, well, Baltimore, we buried you yesterday didn't we!

# THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

## Great Gathering of the Clans at Worcester This Morning.

### Last Year's Ticket and a New Platform Adopted—Speech of John L. Rice of Springfield as Permanent Chairman of the Convention—Postal Banks Favored—Government by Injunction is Denounced and State Commission Abuses Condemned.

Worcester Mass., Sept. 28.—The preliminaries of the Democratic state convention held here today were gotten well under way last night and things turned out about as was expected. Considering the party's dismembered state, oldtimers were not surprised at the smallness of the attendance the preconvention night. Some of the delegates who could not get here in time today put in an appearance during the afternoon and evening of Monday, and they were joined by those who, knowing the ropes, desired to have a voice in the pulling so as to be sharers in the distribution of committee honors.

It will be remembered that a circular letter was issued last week by the Massachusetts Democratic club, inviting the delegates who were in favor of making the first business of the convention the passage of a motion to the following effect: "That the Democratic party of Massachusetts indorse the platform adopted at the last national convention of the party, held at Chicago, and will welcome to its ranks all supporters of that platform, and will have no fellowship with those who do not support it," to meet in Washburn hall. A disposition was evinced by some to resent what they termed the "gall" of the members of the club, but those who were resentful and kept away formed a minority of the Democrats on the ground. As the club had practical control of the machinery, its meeting place was the center of attraction. No trouble was experienced in securing endorsers of the proposition for an early recital of creed, the purpose of which was to secure so unmistakable a manifestation of loyalty to the doctrines promulgated at Chicago as to discourage at the very beginning any disposition to straddle, as was done in Maryland, or to evade, as happened at a meeting of the Democratic committee of New York.

There were 68 members present when the club met, and after a short discussion it was voted, 67 to 1, to support the platform and have no political fellowship with those who do not. Pierre Humbert, Jr., of Boston was chairman and George H. Hayward of Boston secretary. The significance of this is to be found in the covert development of a movement to oust Judge Corcoran from his place on the national committee because of his rejection of the silver doctrin. Then followed the taking of names of those agreeable to the carrying out of the program the organization had formulated.

Robert Treat Paine, who is chairman of the committee on resolutions, entertained the members of the state executive committee at dinner. Those present were Philip J. Doherty, Harry Lloyd, John H. Sullivan, Senator Joseph Corbett, John H. Scollard of Boston, Daniel J. Crowley of Danvers, John O'Gara of Spencer, George T. McLaughlin of Sandwich, Charles J. Bellamy of Springfield, John W. Coughlin of Fall River, and Alderman John H. Lee of Boston.

At the meeting of the state committee the discussion was very heated, and angry and loud debates were held. The first contest was on the motion of Harry Lloyd, that a committee to consist of himself, the chairman and secretary of the state committee be appointed to present the names of candidates for state committeemen-at-large. Congressman Fitzgerald led the battle against the motion, arguing that it savored of autocracy and was without a precedent.

The Williams forces, represented by Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Harry Lloyd, Philip Doherty and others, discovered that they could not control the meeting of the state committee. Most of the men they depended on were absent. The opportunity was seized by their opponents. The representatives of the machines in Fall River, Worcester, Lawrence and other cities rallied to the support of the Boston men. The Williams extremists showed their hand through Lloyd. Joseph J. Corbett moved that the committee to make up the slate for committeemen-at-large be made up according to precedent, by committeemen-at-large from the congressional districts. Mr. Lloyd moved to amend by making it a committee of three members only.

A fight began which ran for over an hour. Paine, Lloyd, Doherty, Callahan and the other men who are for extermination supported Lloyd's amendment. Congressman Fitzgerald, Corbett and others were as strenuous on the other side. After a long contest the motions were put to vote. Lloyd's was killed enthusiastically. Corbett's passed with a rush.

The executive committee, after the defeat of Mr. Lloyd's motion, then appointed various committees, that on resolutions consisting of Michael Conners, Holyoke; G. W. D. Upton, Springfield; Andrew Athy, Worcester; I. Porter Morse, Marlboro; John H. Harrington, Lowell; William E. Hill, Salem; William J. Brickley, Everett; George E. McNeil, Cambridge; John Quinn, Boston; Hon. William S. McNary, Boston; William D. Leahy, Milford; William H. Orcutt, Quincy; P. J. Doyle, Fall River.

THE PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reported a platform, which declares in favor of postal savings banks, demands speedy progress toward a national eight-hour day, declares that more stringent returns of personal property for the purposes of taxation shall be enforced, and demands an amendment of the employers liability law to the end that the employer may not plead in mitigation of damages in cases of injuries, the fact that the employe had knowledge of the hazardous nature of the employment. There is a stiff free silver plank which is declared to be mild by the stronger silver men. There is a plank denouncing the government of the nation by injunction, as emphasized by recent events. It is

Continued to Page 4.

HON. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, Nominated for Governor.

## THE PEOPLE WON IN LABOR'S CAUSE

### Wigginville School House Question Settled.

CHIEF JUSTICE FIELDS GRANTS INJUNCTION.

**John W. McEvoy, Esq. Wins a Victory.**

The citizens' committee has won in the farmers' Wigginville schoolhouse controversy.

The hearing on the petition to enjoin the building committee from erecting the school house at South Lowell was held Friday before Justice Fields. This morning the chief justice has decided in favor of the petitioners and the injunction is permanent. John W. McEvoy cleverly presented the case for the people of Wigginville.

**Keep your eye open for O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.'s big advertisement in tomorrow's papers. It will be of great interest to everybody. It will appear on page 2 of this paper. Watch for it. O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.**

The Sun baseball edition had a big sale. It gave the complete story of the game and the cranks waited until the newsboys came out with arms full of the papers. There was a great crush and scramble for the edition.

A break at the electric light station which shut off the power which runs the big press delayed the edition three-quarters of an hour. The paper had a fine make-up and beside the story of the game, gave the standing of the clubs and a picture of the Baltimore grounds.

Lester's opening reception, October 2, Runels' building. Dancing from 8 to 11. For terms see ad.

**To Cure Constipation Forever.**

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

**'97 SHOES**

**BUBBLING OVER WITH NEWNESS.**

Beginning with babys' first shoes, and continuing through all the stages up to footwarmers, every want is more sensibly provided for, the new women's shoes resemble her brothers' the young men's shoes, embody comfort and style as never before—for boys' the styles of their elder brothers are reflected—for Misses and children the Orthopedic shapes are very much in evidence.

A shoe seems to be specially designed for every niche in life, it requires a big stock to take care of it all—but you will find it all here.

**O'SULLIVAN BROS.**

OPP. CITY HALL.

### Decision of Judge Gibbons for Wage Earners.

CLAIMS FOR WAGES SUPERIOR TO CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

**Text of the Judge's Opinion on the Question.**

Labor won a notable victory in the circuit court of Chicago, Ill., on September 14, when Judge John Gibbons invoked a new rule to protect wage earners. He decided that claims for wages should have preference over a chattel mortgage. The issue came up in the settlement of the bankrupt firm of Dolese & Shepard, dealers in cut stone. William Dolese, a brother of the senior member of the firm, held a chattel mortgage on some horses and wagons belonging to the firm. A number of the employes of Dolese & Shepard whose wages had not been paid in full, petitioned the court to declare their claims prior to the mortgage. The laborers based their claim on the act of the Illinois legislature of 1895, which gives labor claims priority of other claims and provides that they shall be paid in full as preferred claims. In passing on the question, Judge Gibbons said:

"Court ought not to plead ignorance respecting certain matters which are known to every thinking man of the community, and I must therefore take notice of the fact that within the past quarter of a century the question as to how and in what method justice should be done laborers without unnecessarily infringing upon property rights or impairing the sacredness of contracts, has received the serious consideration of the law-making power of the nation and the state. Justice to labor under the statuary provision does not peril or imperil capital. It simply reconciles and harmonizes state policy and political economy. It is the duty of the state to promote the happiness and prosperity of its citizens and to that end it may make and enforce such laws as tend to prevent pauperism and crime.

"The State has in times past manifested a disposition to protect skilled labor by the enactment of mechanics' lien laws which were designed to secure to them compensation for the skill and labor performed by them, but the common wage workers who toiled in factory, foundry, and stone quarry for barely enough to purchase the ordinary necessaries of life seemed to have remained beneath the notice of the law-making power of the state. When at length the state has declared its policy on the subject, it occurs to me that this court is in duty bound to give such a construction of the statute as will afford to this class of the people the fullest recognition of all their rights, and that it be done in such a manner that their small earnings be not decimated by court costs and solicitors' fees. I agree with the decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa that this preference is grounded upon the broadest equity, for this class of creditors usually contribute to create, enhance, or preserve the assets from which the debts are to be paid. The mortgagee in this case is simply a creditor. He may have an action in assumpsit for the amount of his claim. It is true that his claim is secured by lien on the chattels, but he was charged with the knowledge of the paramount claim of the workmen, under the terms of the statute. My conclusion is that the laborers are entitled to priority over the mortgagee in this case."

There are other stores where you'll pay more than at Harris', 10 Appleton street. Stationery, blank books, etc.

Della D. Pomeroy of the telephone office was given a banquet by sixteen of her fellow "belloers" at the D. L. Page restaurant Saturday night. Miss Pomeroy will be married October 1 to Mr. Will E. Carleton and the party was arranged in honor of the event and the bride-elect.

"That haste makes waste" was never better applied than to those who skip our advertising.

It's truthful clothing news; No time when clothing facts were better worth knowing.

Men and young men can find here this year winter Suits of proper fabrics. All wool for $4.95, $5.95, $6.95, up to $13.00.

The best sort, such as appeal to men, who patronize merchant tailors. Suits made by Rogers Peet & Co., $15.00 to $22.00.

PUTNAM & SON,

No 166 CENTRAL STREET

## 2 O'CLOCK

EVENING HIGH SCHOOL

THE PLAN OF WORK DURING THE COMING TERM.

The registration and entrance examination work of the Evening High school will begin on Thursday evening, October 7. On Thursday and Friday evenings of that week all second and third year pupils will present themselves at the High school building at 7 o'clock, as it is the desire of the principal to give the choice of studies to the older pupils.

Beginning with the opening of the fall term the study and recitation periods will be changed from 60 to 40 minutes. This will allow for three forties during the evening session, instead of two sixties as heretofore. The curriculum will include penmanship, book-keeping, elementary and advanced arithmetic and grammar, algebra, geometry, rhetoric, English literature, composition, elocution, commercial arithmetic, civil government, general history, French, German, stenography, type-writing and chemistry.

Candidates for graduation from the regular three years' course will be required to complete in a satisfactory manner nine different subjects, six of which are obligatory, and three optional, the required studies being penmanship, elementary arithmetic and grammar, advanced arithmetic and grammar, and a half-year's course each in composition and elocution. The special courses in chemistry, short-hand and type-writing require three and two years, respectively.

Candidates for admission to the school will be required to pass an examination in arithmetic, grammar and spelling. Graduates of day and evening grammar schools will be admitted upon presentation of their diplomas. These examinations will be held in the High school building on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, October 11, 12, 14 and 15. Examinations for special work in short-hand and elocution will take place on the two latter evenings.

CONVENTION DATES.

The republican councillor convention will be held at Huntington hall on Thursday, October 7, at 11 a. m. The County convention is held in the same place on the Tuesday previous at 10.30 a. m.

**Hood's Pills**

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveller's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25 cents.

The New Fast Steamship **CANADA** 9000 tons, sails from Boston for Queenstown and Liverpool Saturday, September 11 and Thursday, October 14.

**Steerage Passage $25.50.**

Make all enquiries of

J. F. O'DONNELL, Agt. Cor. Market and Worthen Sts.

**$7 TO $15**

GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.

GEORGE A. CARDNER,

20 Prescott Street.

**Money Deposited**

On or before Saturday Oct. 9, at 9 p. m., in the Savings Department of the

**Traders' National Bank.**

Will draw interest from October 1st; at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, compound semi annually.

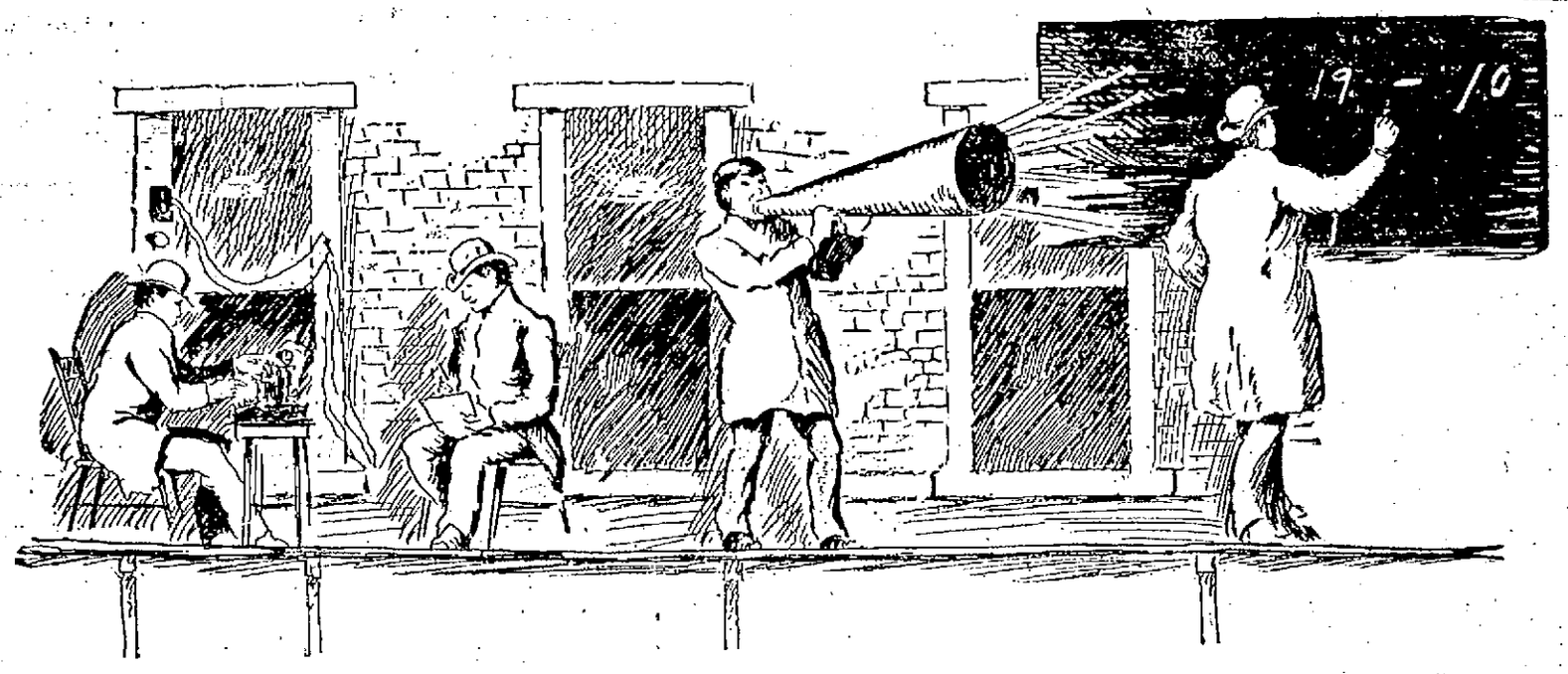
HOURS { Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

30 Middlesex Street, 11 Post Office Avenue.

Chas. J. Gilldden, President.

William F. Hills, Cashier.

**ENAMELED KETTLES,** the best preserving kettle in the market, one with a pound of 60c tea at O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 X. Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.




THIS IS THE MANNER IN WHICH THE SUN RECEIVED THE BALL NEWS AND GAVE IT TO THE PUBLIC FROM THE FRONT OF THE SUN BUILDING YESTERDAY.

# OF OUR SCHOOLS

## Supt. Whitcomb's Report of Their Condition.

SOME EVENING SCHOOL TEACHERS WERE ELECTED.

### An Assistant Chosen to Mr. Irish.

The regular meeting of the school board was held last evening.

The report of the last meeting was read and accepted.

The High school committee recommended that Mrs. Mary Caverly be elected assistant to Principal Irish to do clerical work and that Amos Fitzgerald, William H. Howard, Ernest Parker, Jesse R. Taft, Rufus Whitty, Alice Batchelder, Eva Bell, Mary Coburn, Lucy Metcalf, Bertha Wilson, be admitted to a post-graduate course at the High school. The recommendations were adopted and Mrs. Ceverly was elected, the chairman casting one vote for her. Her salary was fixed at $400 per annum.

The committee on teachers recommended that a certificate of the first grade be granted to C. R. Harris; and certificates of the sixth class be granted to the young ladies who passed the recent examination for evening school teachers. The report also recommended the election of C. R. Harris as assistant to Principal Carrothers of the Manual Training school at a salary of $1,000 per annum; and that Mr. Carrother's salary be increased to $1,500 per annum. The committee also recommended the following transfers: Carrie J. Bailey from the Powell street to the Pine street school; Lillian R. Sproat from the Dover street to the Powell street school; Clare S. Reed from the Training school kindergarten to the Bartlett kindergarten; S. Hortense Tabor from the Bartlett kindergarten to the Training school kindergarten. The recommendations were all adopted and Mr. Harris was elected to the Manual Training school.

Leave of absence was also granted Miss Talbot of the Bartlett school and Miss Murphy of the Cabot street school. All leaves of absence were then continued.

Miss Rodliff of the High school was granted a leave of absence for six months and a leave of absence for one year was granted Miss Erskine of the Moody school.

The following teachers were recommended for election in the evening schools by the committee on penmanship and drawing:

Mechanical department, Samuel G. Stephens, principal; Wm. B. Thayer, W. F. Foster, Fred W. Farnham, F. Burt Stevenson, assitants. Architectural department, Henry M. Southworth George W. Mansur, Harry P. Graves, assistants; Henry M. Rourke, substitute. Freehand and Practical Design, Miss Helen M. Wright, principal; Mrs. Mary E. Cushing, Misses Martha Parel, Ella E. Green, Ida M. Wright. Modeling department, Miss Abbbie F. Davis, principal; Misses Elizabeth Whitney, Kate Burraze, M. A. Hardy, assistants.

Supt. Whitcomb, in his remarks to the board said:

The public schools all opened Monday, Sept. 13, with almost every teacher in place and with the pupils' ranks a little fuller than ever before. The attendance last week was as follows: High, 762; grammar, 4790; primary, 4882; kindergarten, 448; total, 10,887; as against 748 in the High, 4601 in the grammar, 4856 in the primary and 443 in the kindergartens, a total of 10,151, the same time last year.

The new schoolhouses were all opened and furnished a much needed and greatly appreciated relief in their several localities. The Bartlett school has eleven rooms in use, with 451 pupils, as against eight regular rooms and two attics last year, with 417 scholars. The Mt. Vernon street kindergarten has been moved from its contracted and uncomfortable quarters of last year to the new Bartlett building, making the twelfth room to be occupied there. The eight-room building at Carter street, erected to take the place of a three-room primary, is already filled to its utmost capacity, three of its rooms being occupied by overflow pupils from the Butler school and the rest by primary pupils who compose the Carter street school now the largest in the city. The Pine street building has two rooms opened and the Lexington avenue school offers accommodation for the few pupils of the old Varnum avenue school, which must, by comparison seem palatial.

The comforts of the new buildings, however, only emphasize the discomforts of the lack of one in the Varnum district. An addition here was planned for last year, the land was taken, an architect selected, plans made, and everything was ready to begin work early last spring, but the city council failed to provide the money until last month, and so the summer, the time for building, has been lost and the foundations are not yet laid. The result is that of the 671 pupils of the school only a little more than half can be accommodated in the old building of eight rooms, two rooms having been disrupted in the arrangements for the addition, and the rest are in the engine house on Fourth street, in the building erected for an evening school near the end of the Aiken street bridge at Billings stret, and at Tenth street, where two primary rooms have been crowded into one to make room for 65 pupils from the Varnum. Parents, literally by the hundred, are complaining and with reason, that their children are poorly accommodated or are forced to go long distances away from the place where they belong. Several have refused to send their children at all and scores of others are sending only under protest. The season is now so late that there is only a possibility and not at all a certainty, that the new rooms will be ready to occupy in September of next year. And the need, the positive distress even, which will be greater then than now, is so great that any man who delays the completion of the new building by even a day will be guilty of a crime.

The old buildings of the city have been renovated during the summer with more than usual thoroughness. The ventilating system at the Highland has been entirely changed in a most satisfactory manner, five new boilers have been put into as many different school houses, 20,000 feet of new floors have been laid, much whitewashing or tinting has been done, so that houses as a whole are, I think, in a better average condition than ever before.

Appointments of temporary and substitute teachers have been made as follows: Chapel Street, Mary V. Johnson; Cabot Street, Mary T. Wholley; Lara E. Aldrich; Central Street, Elizabeth G. Lawler; Lincoln, Annie R. Chase, Irma V. Hodgman; Bartlett, Helen M. Osgood, Mary E. Walsh, Ida L. Samuels, Nellie C. Mahoney, Gertrude L. Sponholtz; Plain Street, Edith M. Abbott, Lilla M. Stanley; Carter Street, Katherine F. Brady, Jennie Cronin; Green, Esther G. Donlon, Edson, Julia B. Riordan, Lena M. Robinson; West Sixth Street, Grace I. Washburn; Butler, Helen E. Gookin, Sadie E. Tully; Alice C. O'Brien, Annie T. Delay Moody, Theresa F. Donoghue; Highland, Grace R. Saunders; Pawtucket, Goldie M. Gardner; Mammoth Road, Helen A. Drury; Varnum, Alice M. Magoon, Mary A. Fay; Middlesex Village, Gertrude C. Ring; Pine Street, Emily S. Abbott, Lilla M. Stanley; Sycamore Street, Carrie B. Price; Cross Street, Julia G. Halloran; Franklin, Helen J. O'Hearn; Training School Lulu Turner, Grace C. Delaney, Bertha McCue, Margaret Fox, Bride Sweeney, Mabel H. Ela.

This includes the whole available list of graduates of the Training school and temporary appointments from the present time to Jan. 31, 1898, the date of graduation for a new class must be made from other sources.

## BURGOYNE'S SURRENDER

ITS ANNIVERSARY TO BE OBSERVED BY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The members of the Old Middlesex chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, contemplates celebrating the revolutionary event of the surrender of Burgoyne to the American army at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777, as it is of more than ordinary interest to some of its members, owing to the fact that two companies of militia from Dracut under Captains Russell and Varnum were present upon that occasion.

President Charles E. Adams and Registrar Prentiss Webster met recently John B. Varnum, Esq. of Boston, who has purchased the General Varnum homestead in Dracut and suggested that some notice be taken of the event in which his ancestor and others from Dracut took such a prominent part.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Reliable Attendance
No More Use for Midwives.
Do not risk your life in confinement Dr. A. Wilinski, German Physician, having 14 years experience, will give you the most careful attention for which he will not charge you more than $6.00, and you are always saved. Come and make your application.
Dr. A. Wilinski, 9 Tyler St. Lowell
Office hours—8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

Boston Herald—Harold Frederic's story of the approach of famine in Ireland on account of the failure of the potato crop there will awaken a sympathetic throb in this country, but it is to be noted that the best local men in Ireland, headed by the priests, earnestly deprecate the raising of charity funds, which only pauperize the people. They are reported to be united in desiring useful road making, draining, and other permanent works instead, which will help the country and not demoralize the population.

Boston Globe—Hetty Green has been interviewed on her impressions of society in Newport, as she finds it. She finds it very nice, with lots of roses, pink teas, and fiddles and things, but she has no time for it. All the same, she thinks young people ought to go into it, horder to look around and see whom they ought to marry. She points a moral on this score by remarking apropos of the murder trial now in progress in Chicago, that if people were a little more careful about whom they married there wouldn't be any wives made into sausages.

Boston Globe—Aeronaut James Allen, the famous Rhode Island balloonist, has died in his peaceful bed at last, after so many perilous experiences. He has disappeared at last beyond the clouds, from whence no voyager returns.

Beverly Times—The sewer rat which used to hold up policemen in Waltham has given way to the innocent little sand flea, which has attacked the blue blood of the aristocratic portion of the city of watches. Why not move the Zoo out to Waltham and make an exhibition of all these curios?

Beverly Times—When the gold rush to Klondike two months ago was started, the steamboat companies offered inducements in the shape of cheap fares and thousands rushed heedlessly in. Now the rush is over and the steamboat companies are reducing fares to the stranded and disheartened men who are returning in droves. No doubt many of them realize how lucky they are to be able to get back at all.

New York Press—No greater calamity could have befallen the body of our law than the ingrafting of a member framed without public discussion in, and even without the knowledge of congress, conferring vast benefits upon notoriously rapacious interests and not only inviting immediate retaliation by imposing ruinous penalties upon a foreign corporation, but depriving a great section of the country—in northern New England states—of its natural transportation facilities. Common sense and common morality must approve the attorney general's decision.

Newport News—The American population of these islands is but 3 per cent. of the total. The native Hawaiians constitute nearly one-third of the entire population; the Chinese and Japanese together almost one-half. Unless the whole theory and policy of our government are to be repudiated, the inhabitants of these islands, if annexed, must eventually be admitted to citizenship in the American Union and ultimately the islands will become a state. Under the circumstances, it is impossible that annexation can result otherwise than in serious complications. Practically, the United States controls the islands, so far as trade and commerce are concerned already, and it will be of no service to us to assume the responsibility of their government. The day that the United States senate ratifies the treaty of annexation will be the beginning of sorrows of this country.

Waltham News—Gamaliel Bradford has issued another address "to the people of Massachusetts and especially of the democratic party, which he would like to have the Evening News print verbatim. No, Gamaliel, we have nothing against our readers that would justify such an infliction on them.

Lawrence Tribune—The gold democrats of Lawrence have not called a caucus. Perhaps the few here consider themselves entitled to credentials in the Nathan Matthews, state convention without the trouble of formal selection at primaries.

Beverly Times—A Kansas City pastor announces that prayer will form no part of the service at his church hereafter. He thinks too many prayers are addressed to the congregation.

Lawrence Tribune—The Banker and Tradesman wants the croakers to stop croaking, and those persons who have neglected to settle up their bills on the plea of poor business to pay up and do their part towards setting the wheels of business in motion. The suggestion is practical. Prosperity needs all the boosting it can get.

Fall River Globe—The Pennsylvania railroad company sprinkles the gravel-ballasted portion of its road bed with crude petroleum to keep down the dust. The oil costs $90 a year for each mile sprinkled and is said to be an effectual remedy for the trouble it is designed to overcome. Sprinkling the road bed of a railroad plant with oil, is evidently a more commendable operation than watering its stock.

Kansas City Times—The coming winter threatens to be quite cold, but Jerry Simpson promises to make it hot for Tom Reed.

Haverhill Gazette—The Hon. Seth Low will stand for mayor of New York like the eternal hills, according to the latest bulletin from the Low headquarters. It goes without saying that his opponents will at once proceed to tunnel the eternal hills upon which his camp has been pitched and blow them to smithereens.

Portland Argus—Harper's Weekly thinks that the most notable thing in modern journalism is the charm which has come to the advertisements. "Once we skipped them, unless some want compelled us to read, while now we read to find out what we really want." How true this is the Argus readers are well able to testify and of all the advertising of the year, there is none to compare in its charm and variety of suggestion and information with the autumn advertising.

## BOOMS ATHLETICS

REV. MR. JOHNSON MAKES AN INTERESTING ADDRESS ON THAT SUBJECT.

Rev. George H. Johnson of the John street church has made what is known as a "hit" with the lovers of athletics by a very interesting sermon on "Athletic Sports" on Sunday evening.

He said that as a student of the times, looking from the religious standpoint, he found great reason to rejoice in the prevalence of the love of athletics. He was not blind to their dangers, such as the gambling propensity, the vanity developed by the subjects of notoriety; the worship of success secured by unworthy means, and against all these the speaker put the over-present danger of excess. But our gain to health and the quickening of the life-blood in the pleasant thrill of excitement necessary to prevent stagnation. The greatest danger of excess is that of narrow intense devotion to shop or desk, which leaves no healthy hearty human interest to quicken life and broaden sympathies.

Especially is the gain to health apparent in the case of woman: lawn tennis, golf, and especially the bicycle, have drawn the maidens of our day from close drawing room to the pure air of heaven, browned their cheeks, strengthened their muscles, and put a new sparkle in the bright eyes. How great a benefit this will prove to the next generation only the doctor can appreciate, but what Bacon called "the betterment of man's estate" is apparent already.

With health of body comes vigor of mind. The gossip of the parlor girl smells of the gas but that of the bicycle girl has at least a broader range and the wider outlook of the fields; it is evidence of more wisdom to know the name of the tennis champion and the points of the coming athletic contest than to talk merely of the latest engagement in our social circles. Woman's influence has always purified and ennobled in the long run while art was of men and for men only it was nude; when Fielding and Smollett wrote for men only they wrote indecently; when woman entered the studio and bought the novel, man rose up and took off his hat, removed the cigar from his lips and ceased to be profane. Even club life, so demoralizing to many a young man, is now being invaded by woman and there is no slight reason to think that the result will finally be not only good but worth the cost at which the advocates of "what is womanly" so often trample.

## PRINT CLOTHS

MARKET SHOWS SMALL SALES FOR THE PAST WEEK.

The print cloth market shows a lack of firmness and activity this week. The sales have amounted to but 93,000 in the regular production of 230,000. Odd counts are off a little, and there is no bidding for regulars at the ruling quotation. All the goods sold this week were odd counts, and 43,000 were spots. The surplus has climbed a little during the week. The market is dull, and nominal at 2 5-8 cents.

The break anticipated in the market had not occurred up to the hour of closing yesterday. According to the brokers, goods have been offered at second hand at 2 9-16 cents and manufacturers have intimated that they could be induced to do business at that figure were there large orders to be filled.

The falling off of the demand is attributed more to heavy transactions during the past month than cheap cotton, as the output has been known to bring sastisfactory returns, when the raw material has been low. Just how much stock the corporations are carrying is not known, but it is said that there are few print cloths on hand and that it is a fortunate circumstance, considering the fact that printers have apparently supplied their wants for the present and are no longer in evidence.

Some of the mill men state that if managers will hold off for a few days and stand for 2 5-8 cents, they can bring buyers to their terms, as the machinery is not heavily engaged ahead and customers are not overloaded.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

## 53RD. ANNIVERSARY

OF THE MARRIAGE OF MR. AND MRS. GRAY.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Gray observed the 53rd anniversary of their marriage yesterday by an informal reception to intimate friends and relatives at their home, 106 Liberty street. The reception was from 5 to 9 o'clock, but the guests did not depart until an hour later. The house was prettily decorated with golden rod and flowers by the younger children.

The D. L. Page company served the supper. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Phelps of Lowell, Mr. Phelps having been superintendent of the city farm for about 23 years before Col. Pindar took charge; D. W. Gray, Concord, N. H.; Mr. J. P. Gray and family, Newton; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stiles, Wilton, N. H., and relatives from Boston and vicinity.

Mr. Gray is 82 years and Mrs. Gray 78 years of age. Both are enjoying good health. Mr. Gray retired from active business about three years ago in the management of the meat and grocery store on Central street, but still attends to all his own private business.

## WESTFORD'S ANNUAL FAIR.

Westford had its annual fair in the town hall yesterday. Several tables which were arranged around the hall were in charge of these young ladies:

Corn ball table—Misses Helen Polley, Jessie Walkden, Minnie Talent, Addie Talent.

Fish pond—Misses Mary Bunce, Florence Read, Eva Burnham, Inez Burnham.

Flower table—Misses Clara Wright and Fannie Bannister.

The exhibits were too numerous to note in detail, but among the more prominent were those of Frank Wilkins of Carlisle, Charles Hildreth, William Fletcher and Abiel Abbott.

An excellent entertainment was given in the evening.

## M. M. A. PICTURES.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen tonight a resolution will be introducer calling for $1000 to clean and retouch the pictures and frames recently bought from the Middlesex Mechanics' association.

The committee on M. M. A. pictures met yesterday afternoon and decided to draw the resolution after having discussed what should be done in the matter.

The committee agreed that if the pictures were ever to be cleaned now was the time for it. On the question of where they should be hung there was a general understanding that the portrait of Washington should have a place in the Memorial building.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

COOK REMEDY CO.
BLOOD POISON
A SPECIALTY.
Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently
CURED IN 15 TO 35 DAYS.
You can be treated at home for same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure.
IF YOU HAVE
taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary
BLOOD POISON
WE GUARANTEE TO CURE.
We solicit the most obstinate cases, and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.
$500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. 100 page book sent free. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 & 308 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.
COOK REMEDY CO.

## GOOD ROADS LEAGUE

WILL HOLD ANNUAL MEETING THIS EVENING.

The annual meeting of the Good Roads league will held this evening in the Board of Trade rooms. The committee has been fortunate in securing the services of Geo. A. Perkins, Esq., of Cambridge, ex-chairman of the state highway commission, chief consul of the Massachusetts division of the L.A.W., who will address the league on the subject of Good Roads. Following is the program: Opening address by the president; address by Geo. A. Perkins, Esq.; secretary's report; treasurer's report; election of officers; miscellaneous business. The public is invited to the meeting.

## SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Miss Margaret Dobson, Past Chief Templar of Thistle lodge, I.O.G.T., who leaves next Friday for a visit to her home in Scotland, delivered a parting address at the lodge meeting last night.

COURT MERRIMACK.

In Foresters' hall this evening, the members of Court Merrimack, A. F. of A. will celebrate the 18th anniversary of the court.

BRITISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

One candidate was initiated and two applications were received at the regular meeting of the British-American association. A committee consisting of David Dobson and John Miller was appointed to arrange for a smoke talk at the next meeting and another committee was appointed to secure another hall, the association having outgrown its present quarters. The meeting closed with an informal discussion of the political situation and the merits of the several candidates for the mayorally.

LOYAL EXCELSIOR LODGE.

Loyal Excelsior lodge, I.O.O.F., M.U. held a meeting last evening, at which two propositions for membership were received. It was voted to apply to the district lodge for a purple lecture to be held at Manchester Unity hall, Saturday, October 30. The degrees were conferred upon several candidates and watchers were appointed to attend the bedside of Rev. Dr. Court this week.

NOTES.

Concord lodge, Fraternal Helpers, held a well attended meeting at Post 185 hall last evening, at which considermeeting closed with a short entertainment which included songs by Thomas Needham and readings by Mrs. J. A. Bailey. At the first meeting in October, a supper of steamed clams will be served.

A large delegation of Victoria lodge, Manchester Unity, Odd Ladies, paid a fraternal visit to Loyal Lawrence lodge of Lawrence last evening, leaving on the 7 o'clock car. They returned about 10.30, highly delighted with their trip.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

## FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

The Vesper-Country club football players were out for practice last night on the South common. Thirty-two men took part in the practice.

Ralph Pindar, an old Tufts player, will probably play left tackle. Joe Emmons, who played with Exeter, is likely to be seen at the left end with Captain Coburn at tackle. Young is the most promising man for full-back. The center and guards are likely to be a formidable trio, their aggregate weight being about 600 pounds.

There is every prospect for a strong team. The first game will be with the Boston Y.M.C.A. at the Fair Grounds, October 9.

## MILLINERY OPENING.

Miss B. E. Willard, milliner, having for many years occupied the store near the Green school, Merrimack street, has removed to 492 Merrimack street, a larger and more commodious store, a few doors above the old. All the leading Boston and New York styles for fall and winter. First opening in the new store Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2. All are cordially invited.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.
Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

COMING AND GOING
BICYCLES.

We are selling more bicycles than all other stores combined. And why shouldn't we? The same make Bicycle which our competitors offer at $65, we sell at
$26.50.
And it's a dandy, fully guaranteed. We have a large stock of wheels and sundries on hand, and rather than carry them over, have marked everything at cost. You will never get such a bargain again. Remember the place.
RING'S Big Store
221-223-225-227-229 Dutton St.

Dyspepsia-proof
Dyspepsia, the thief that steals away so much of life's pleasure, has no accomplice more pernicious than lard. Bar every lard-soaked thing out of your diet, and make your digestion proof against dyspepsia and the ills that follow it, by eating the appetizing and digestible food that is prepared with
COTTOLENE
The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

TEETH $5 to $10 a Set
No Charge For Extracting
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Painlessly by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings.
DR. J. K. RICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 32, Bunnell's Dl'g. cor. Mer'k & Bridge

NEW PIANO, $175
At STEINERT'S.
Removal Sale.
Great Bargains
CALL TODAY.
At 34 Prescott Street
AFTER OCT. 1.

BREVOORT HOUSE
NEW YORK.
FIFTH AVE. AND EIGHTH ST
Two blocks from Broadway, one block from Eighth street, Sixth Ave. elevated railroad.
American and European Plans.
Best Table d'Hote in the city, $1.25. Large and sumptuous apartments for transient and permanent guests. Quiet and homelike hotel
Rooms, $1.00 Per Day and Upwards.
Special rates during the summer months. Convenient to all steamship lines and railroads.
CHAS. JAIMES, Proprietor.

HATS FACTS.
Such values in Fall Hats as we are now displaying were never offered you before. We couldn't give you better quality, for there is none, and the shapes are absolutely correct. Come and look them over.
ARTHUR J. CUMMISKEY,
69 Merrimack Street.

DR. KELLEY SURGEON DENTIST. 27 GENERAL ST. Opposite the Washington House

DR. WALKER DENTIST

HON. FREDERICK LAWTON, Candidate for the republican nomination for Mayor of Lowell.

## MUSIC HALL

Miss Alma Chester made her first appearance in Lowell last night and with a well selected company that pleased an audience filling Music hall, at the really popular prices of 10, 20 and 30 cents!. The play "At the Picket Line," is a military piece by Justin Adams, in which all the characters and paraphernalia incident to war time appear. The drama interested and the audience found much to applaud in the work of the players. Miss Chester herself as Leonora Harford, a union spy, did not apepar until the third act, but she showed ability in a marked degree. She made a fine appearance and acted with much intelligent force. The company was good, especially in comic lines. In this respect Will J. Kennedy led as Sergeant O'Stout, ably assisted by Frank H. Fey as Hiram Lufkin, Irving White as Abert Cherrington sustained the hero's role, and the numerous smaller parts were capably filled.

Between the acts there were specialties: in which appeared Fred Salcombe in illustrated songs; Susie Goodwin in a Highland fling; Little Helen, a 5-year-old, in songs; the Star quartette in a medley; and La Belle Parsons, a female baritone, whose singing was remarkable.

The scenery was the company's own, and it carries a great deal of it. The company will remain during the week with matinees daily after tomorrow. Tonight the bill will be Steven's "Wife for Wife." Tomorrow afternoon last night's bill will be repeated and in the evening "A Bowery Pearl" will be played.

The Dazzlers will hold a social party at Prescott hall, Friday evening, October 29.


## ORGANIC CHANGES

**The wholesome process of secretion by the use of Carlsbad Water.**

Prof. Hlawazek, an authority on stomachic diseases says: "What we have positively ascertained is, that Carlsbad Water in a high degree promotes organic changes in the system; that principally by its alkaline constituents, it acts as an absorbent of fat and as an antacid throughout the organism, and that it performs this wholesome action by stimulating, augmenting and chemically altering the whole process of secretion."

Beware of imitations. The genuine Carlsbad Water and Carlsbad Sprudel Salt must have the seal of the City of Carlsbad and the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, New York," on every label.


## DEATHS.

LENNON—John Dempsey Lennon, infant son of Dr. John F. Lennon, died at the residence of the grandparents, 144 School street, this morning, aged ten weeks.

## DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTION.

The annual state convention of the Massachusetts D. A. R. will be held in Springfield, Wednesday, October 6, from 12 to 2 and from 3 to 5 p. m.

## GOLD EVERYWHERE.

**Klondike Stories Are Coming In From All Parts of the Country.**

Either the great demand for gold has so stimulated prospecting that rich discoveries are being made in unprecedented numbers, or else the great demand for stories about "bonanzas" has stimulated the human imagination. No doubt the situation includes both elements.

Gold has been turning up in new places at short intervals for years past, but now every new discovery seems to be "enormously rich," and, if possible, richer than the Klondike diggings. Inspired by Alaska and the northwest, California, Washington, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico and British Columbia have developed mineral sensations, and there seems to be not even a temporary exhaustion of the supply.

Mr. Clarence King, formerly chief of the United States geological survey, is credited with a prophecy of the approach of the day when a chain of mining camps will extend from Cape Horn to St. Michael's. Mr. King knows a good deal about the ingredients of the backbone of the western hemisphere; events seem to be hastening to make his forecast good.—Harper's Weekly.

## LAYING NEW RAILS.

**A Huge Undertaking Requiring Great Outlay of Money and Material.**

When a railroad company starts to lay 300 or 400 miles of new 85 pound steel rails, as one of America's big railroads is now doing, it costs money for ties, spikes, splice bars, etc. This railroad has adopted certain track standards, and, according to the book, it takes 133.57 tons of 85 pound rails for one mile of track. Ties are laid 24 inches from center to center, making 2,640 per mile.

Four spikes per tie call for 30 kegs, or 10,500 spikes, weighing 6,000 pounds, or 3 tons. In each mile of 30 foot rail are 352 complete joints, requiring 704 splice bars and 1,408 bolts. The road uses what is known as the "continuous rail joint splice bar," which is supposed to prevent low joints, the bane of a trackman's life.

## FROM PULPIT TO PAN.

### A PREACHER WHO GOES TO KLONDIKE TO WASH GOLD.

**Rev. Frank Vrooman Will Preach No More—Says Sermonizing Does Not Pay, and He Longs to Wield the Pick — He Must Have Dust.**

"I have been frozen out of the Presbyterian church and starved out of the People's church, all in one year, and I am through with preaching," said Rev. Frank B. Vrooman, copastor of the People's church, Chicago, recently. "I am going to the Klondike."

Mr. Vrooman meant exactly what he said. Without having abandoned or modified his religious principles in the least, he has turned his back on the pulpit for good, and he has projected and partly organized on a large scale a mining company for the Klondike region. He was in high spirits over the enterprise, and though he protested that a publication of his plans would be premature gave a general idea of what he intends to do.

"This scheme originated with me," he said, "but is backed by my brother in St. Louis. Our company has not been incorporated nor named yet, but it will be on fully as large a scale as the Cudahy-Weare enterprise, and will be capitalized at $10,000,000. We thought at first that we would need only $60,000 to start with; but, having decided to provide our own boats, we saw that $100,000 would be needed, and the whole of that amount is already in sight.

"I came in today on the Manitou from a cruise extending from Mackinaw down below Harbor Springs, and have sold $50,000 worth of stock almost without an effort, and my brother has probably sold as much in St. Louis. Our plan is just what the people want.

"But it is still in such a nebulous state that I can hardly say any more about it. Our mining party will consist of 25 or 30 men. We shall leave Chicago some time in January for Seattle, and we shall ascend the Yukon in our own boats as early as possible in the spring. We have not even decided in what part of Alaska we shall settle. But while every man will take up a separate claim he will work it on corporation account and turn all his findings into the general fund.

"I am more than hopeful of success. I may say I am confident. Having already secured the money needed to put our plans into execution and having every assurance that they are wisely laid and cannot fail to be immensely remunerative, I really would not sell my holding in the stock for $500,000 down. I do not say this to sell stock, for there is none to sell, at least on the same terms that we have been selling on. I go to St. Louis tonight to make the final arrangements with my brother, and when I return I may be able to give more definite information concerning our company and its prospects.

"I am not going to Alaska to start a church and go to preaching. I am going there to work in the mines like any other miner for two or three years. The only thing that could induce me to officiate as a minister there would be a funeral. Of course I shall always be ready to do good as occasion offers, but I shall do no more preaching. Even when I come back it will be to embark in some sort of business.

"You may think it is a far cry from the pulpit to a mine, but I am better fitted for mining perhaps than you think. When I was at college I spent all my vacation in prospecting in the Gunnison region in Colorado, and I located more than one silver mine. I am a little soft now from following a professional calling, but my constitution can stand any amount of heat or cold, and there are not many that can beat me at walking and climbing. When I was a mere boy, I missed taking the prize at a 100 yard dash by only one-half of a second. So I am not feeling the least anxiety about the toils and privations of the Alaska miner. If you had seen me in the Rockies in my cowboy hat, with a pair of revolvers in my belt, you would think I would do for a miner.

"The only trouble about the People's church is that it does not raise any money. It pays me no money, and I have preached for nothing until I am getting into a necessitous condition. I admit it is a luxury to preach, but it is a luxury I cannot afford. I do not even expect to preach until I leave for the west, as I shall need all my time and energies for making my preparations.

"I have discovered to my satisfaction that a church that believes nothing gives nothing. It is the hidebound, orthodox Christian, with a believing sense of hell, that contributes to the support of the church and the ministry. So no more preaching for me."

Mr. Vrooman is in splendid health, with a fine complexion and a step like a deer. His stalwart figure is suggestive of adventure and lofty achievement, and his countenance and voice express the utmost confidence and elation. He seems to have made no mistake in considering himself well adapted to leading an Alaska mining party.—Chicago Times-Herald.

**Sheep For the Klondike.**

Representative F. N. Jones of Bakeoven, Wasco county, Or., who is the owner of numerous flocks of sheep, proposes to take 6,000 of his strong limbed wethers to Dyea, and from that point use them to pack supplies into the gold camps. His idea is to have pack saddles made for the wethers and load them [illegible] pounds of freight, one-half to carry their own feed, the remainder [illegible] merchandise as may offer. He [illegible] that will be necessary is to point wethers on the snow, and they will scud across the country in good time. The merchandise will bring in $9,000 freight money, and the 9,000 sheep, on reaching Dawson, can be sold for $10 a head, so if the scheme is successful a nice pile of money can be made.—Oregonian.

**Johnnie Is Goin to Klondike.**

Johnnie is goin to Klondike,
He's sortin an packin his things.
He's goin to dress me in satin,
My fingers will glitter with rings,
An I'll be the queen of the country,
An nothin forever I'll lack.
He's kissed me goodby, but a tear's in my eye,
For Johnnie may never come back!

Johnnie is goin to Klondike
To face the wild snow and the sleet,
An all of the gold his dear arms can hold
He'll scatter some day at my feet.
But with all of the earth's gems an its jewels
There somethin my sad heart would lack
If he left me to sigh as he kissed me goodby—
If Johnnie should never come back!

Johnnie is goin to Klondike,
Far from my kisses he'll roam,
But what is the gold of the mountains
To the love that he leavin at home?
A simple, poor lass with her lover
The robes of a lady may lack,
But no tears in her eye till he kisses her goodby,
And Johnnie may never come back!
—San Francisco Call.

**Naval Officers to Handle Mobs.**

The men of the United States navy are to be taught how to handle mobs. Whether this decision has been brought about by the frequent eruptions among the labor element in the last few years or just on general principles the naval authorities refuse to say. Certain it is that the drills are to be generally introduced, and the results are expected to be highly beneficial to good order.

**Bicycles In France.**

As France taxes bicycles and tricycles, the number of machines used in the country is known exactly. On Jan. 1, 1897, there were 829,814 taxed, an increase of nearly 74,000 over 1895, which had shown an increase of 53,000 over the preceding year. The revenue obtained in 1896 was 3,272,809 francs. Paris' department, the Seine, heads the list with 52,808 bicycles, paying a tax of 635,016 francs.

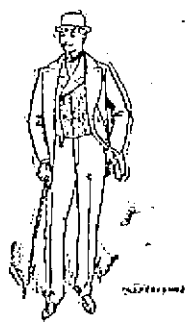

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.


WANTED—SIX FIRST CLASS CARPENTERS. L. T. Moody, architect and builder. Apply at corner Sheridan and High streets.


## $12 Worth of Clothes For $7.00.



Style for every man here—without extra charge. Our prices do not include the cost of originating—its cheaper to be copyists. We copy the styles of Swelldom before they're placed on sale, so you get there just as soon as the man who pays a thousand dollars a year for his clothing. We offer you an extra good bargain in suits this week for $7.00.

## Uncle Sam's Store

FORMERLY POST OFFICE.


## FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION

**Of Yesterday.**

# A DESPERATE GIRL

## Resorted to Murder to Obtain Fortune.

### SHE HAD HER MOTHER AS ACCOMPLICE.

### One Gets Life Sentence—The Other Ten Years.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Sept. 27.—A despatch from Paris says that Juliette Capronnier has received a sentence of imprisonment for life and that her mother has been sentenced to imprisonment for 10 years.

Mother and daughter were alleged to have been connected with a series of extraordinary murders.

Juliette, desiring a dot for the purpose of marrying, visited her aunt at Bresles and a former employer at Beauvais. After rendering each person unconscious by administering morphine, she strangled both with napkins. She obtained from her victims money, bonds, and jewels.

Her mother was prosecuted for concealing the stolen goods. Mother and daughter were attacked by a mob as they were leaving the court room.

### BIG TIMBER FIRE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Rapid City, S. D., Sept. 27.—A destructive timber fire is raging today in the Big Horn country. Fifty-four square miles of the heaviest timber was destroyed. The estimated loss is over $500,000. The fire was extinguished by a snow storm.

### STRUCK HARD LUCK.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—Three members of the expedition which went to Peru last March have returned to this city. They tell a story of privation and hard luck and give anything but a glowing description of the Peruvian gold fields.

### $100,000 ON HIS HEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The latest news from Guatemala is that a price of $100,000 has been set on the head of Prospero Morales, the revolutionary leader, and his aide, Manuel Fuentes. The order to this effect was promulgated by President Barrios.

## DAUGHTERS OF ERIN

### INTERESTING REPORT OF THE ORGANIZATION'S WORK.

The following interesting report of the Daughters of Erin convention, held recently appears in the Hibernian Notes in today's Post:

A meeting of the state board, Ladies' Auxiliary, A. O. H., was held at the United States hotel, Boston, Sept. 19, 1897. Miss Delia A. Sullivan of Lowell, state president of the order, presided, and was ably assisted by Miss Nellie Hayes of Plymouth, vice-president, Miss Katherine E. Sheridan of Randolph, state secretary; and Miss Elizabeth Hackett of Fitchburg, state treasurer.

The following county presidents were also present: Mrs. Mary McCarthy of Hampden, Miss Katherine E. Sheridan of Norfolk, Miss Bridget Dunn of Plymouth, Mrs. D. C. Finlay of Suffolk and Miss Margaret Early of Worcester.

The above-named ladies made very satisfactory and encouraging reports of the progress of the various divisions of the auxiliary under their supervision and judging from the accounts rendered, it is plainly evident that the auxiliary is steadily on the increase and making rapid strides in Massachusetts, and in a short space of time is destined to become one of the organizations in the United States.

In order that this object may be accomplished, it is very desirable that their brother Hibernians give them their cordial support and encouragement, and by so doing they will not only be advancing the interests of the auxiliary, but will also tend to promote the welfare and popularity of Hibernianism in general.

Mr. E. J. Slattery of Framingham, state president A. O. H., and Mr. P. F. Cannon of Clinton, state secretary, were also present, and made the meeting both interesting and entertaining by their remarks. And many were the suggestions offered and words of wise counsel and good advice given by these gentlemen, which were duly appreciated by the ladies, and are certain in the near future to be productive of beneficial results.

It was unanimously agreed upon that the Ladies' Auxiliary (as a body) give every assistance in their power in order to enable their brothers to make the occasion of the national convention of the A. O. H., to be held in Boston July next, not only an unqualified success, but also a red-letter day in the history of Hibernians.

The meeting then adjourned and the ladies were unanimous in declaring that they had spent a pleasant and enjoyable afternoon.

### BRITISH OCCUPATION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Rome, Sept. 27.—All arrangements for a cession of Kassala to Great Britain have been completed and every thing is ready for the occupation of that town by the British troops. Kassala is in Abyssinia between Khartoum and Massowa Junction and has three telegraph lines.

### SLAPPED MINNIE CLINE.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 26.—Charles W. Wilson of Boston was Saturday sentenced to 15 days in jail by Judge Sweetland for assault on Minnie Cline, a cousin of Maggie Cline, whose right name is McCormick and who belongs in Boston.

Miss Cline is a vaudeville artist and has been filling an engagement at the Olympic theatre since the latter opened three weeks ago.

Wilson, who had evidently become enamoured of the fair blonde singer, attended every performance last week and was somewhat objectionable in his attentions. Last Monday he met her on the street and addressed her. She told him to go along and mind his own business.

Without further provocation Wilson slapped her across the mouth and ran away, and as luck would have it, directly into the arms of an officer. He has been in jail ever since, waiting for his trial, having pleaded not guilty, but yesterday he decided to take his medicine without further delay.


## Warm Weather Washing

in Cold or Lukewarm Water.

Some women, during the summer months, prefer not to boil the clothes. This can be avoided, and the most satisfactory results obtained, by using

**WORLD Soap**

and following the directions given below.

—— DIRECTIONS ——

Wet the clothes and rub on the WORLD SOAP, using the soap freely where the clothes are the most soiled. Then roll the clothes up and allow them to soak for about one half hour or more in either cold or lukewarm water as you prefer. After this use the washboard, and you will be surprised how easily the dirt is removed. After washing, blue and rinse well.

Don't be fooled into buying cheap soaps scented with kerosene or naphtha. WORLD SOAP will do better work, at less expense, and will not injure the clothes. Use it the new way, the old way, or any way, and it will be sure to please you.

BEACH SOAP CO., Lawrence, Mass.


# HORSES RAN AWAY

## With a Carriage Containing President McKinley.

### CAUSED GREAT EXCITEMENT FOR A TIME.

### Plucky Driver Prevents Injury to Occupants.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Adams, Mass., Sept. 27.—President McKinley and party passed a quiet forenoon today on account of the rainy weather and Mrs. McKinley's slight indisposition.

Rain fell during the forenoon but stopped at noon. The visit to Williamstown was postponed until tomorrow. At noon the President, with Attorney-General McKenna and Mr. Plunkett, went for a drive about the town and a slight mishap occurred. The strap broke on Summer street and the collar of one horse fell off. The horse tripped and the other became frightened and ran, but the coolness of the driver prevented accident. He leaped from the seat with reins in hand, and grasped the horse by the bridle. The President jumped out and the others followed. The horse was led back to the stable and replaced by another and the ride continued. The distinguished occupants of the carriage were somewhat frightened but they escaped injury.

### REV. DR. CONATY.

Boston, Sept. 27.—Rt.-Rev. Mgr. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., rector of the Catholic university, Washington, D. C., preached yesterday morning at the cathedral of the Holy Cross on "The Catholic church in University Education," taking for his text the words, "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations."

The address was very able and scholarly.

# LEUTGERT'S TRIAL

## Sixth Week Began This Morning.

### MORE INTEREST THAN ANARCHISTS' CASE.

### Esquimo From Klondike Attends Court.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—The sixth week of the Luetgert murder trial began this morning with a larger crowd than usual. More interest was manifested in this trial by all classes of people than in even the anarchist trials. A full-blooded Eskimo from Klondike was in the room this morning in his native garb of furs. The state's attorney expressed the belief this morning that four weeks more would be occupied with the case.

## SCHOOL BOYS STRIKE

### AGAINST THE CITY GOVERNMENT IN LYNN CARNIVAL.

Lynn, Sept. 27.—The boys in the grammar schools of this city are on strike. They have a grievance which they maintain should be recognized by the authorities and if affairs are not altered the boys say that they will not participate in the parade on city government day during the carnival next week. They are opposed to holding school full time during carnival week. Mayor Ramsdell is to visit each school and address the boys.

## AGAINST UNION PACIFIC

### NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY FILES A BILL IN EQUITY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Sept. 27.—It was learned that the New England Trust company of Boston filed a bill in equity against the Union Pacific railroad and its receivers late Saturday night, asking the court to authorize them to sell certain securities placed with them. The property was deposited as collateral for payment of five per cent. bonds by that railroad for the purpose of paying off the floating debt.

## ANOTHER WILL FOUND

### PURPORTED TO BE THAT OF MILLIONAIRE RICHARDSON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Sept. 27.—Lawyer Williams announced before Surrogate Fitzgerald today that a third will of the late millionaire, Joseph Richardson dated 1886, had been found and including all beneficiaries in the other two wills and some more.

# THE NEW YEAR

## Of the Hebrew Calender—Great Observance

### BY THE 80 MILLIONS OF THAT RACE

### Now Scattered all Over the World.

Boston, Sept. 27.—The 80,000,000 Hebrews that are scattered throughout the civilized world celebrated the beginning of the new year, 5658 last evening at sunset. Reformed and Orthodox observed the beginning of the holiday at the same time and the orthodox congregation will also hold services today. Elaborate preparations have been made by all the congregations for the new year celebration and many strange rabbis and cantors were heard for the first time in this city last evening.

The year 5657, which has passed into history was an embolistic common year of 384 days, while the new year is an ordinary perfect year of 355 days. The old year contained 13 months, there being an intercalary month of Adar 2, which began March 5 and ended April 2. The year contained 55 Sabbaths and the 14th year of the 298th cycle of 19 years.

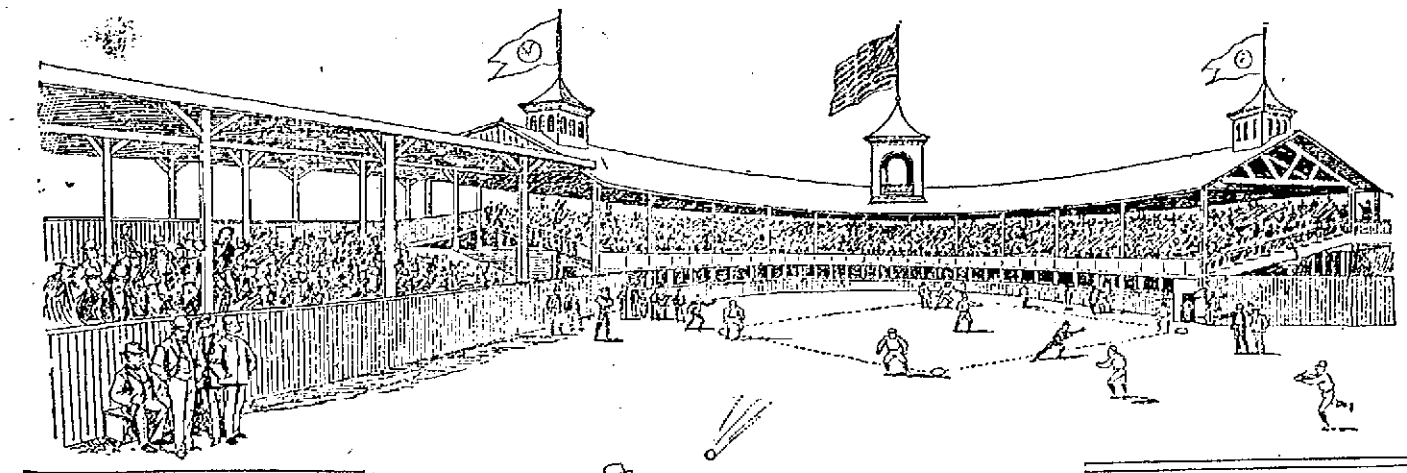
There is very little doubt that the largest number of Jewish people that were ever in this city at one time were congregated in the different houses of worship last evening. Fully 50,000 attended service and many of them were strangers in the city. The orthodox synagogues have no choir and the singing is done by the cantors, who are experienced singers of some reputation, and who assist greatly in the services as conducted today.


**Everybody Says So.**

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.


**Rare Relics.**

Josephine's rouge box, Napoleon's pocketknife and the map he used during the 1806 campaign in Prussia, together with a wooden eagle whittled by Napoleon III when he was a prisoner at Ham, are among the relics bequeathed by Baron Larrey to the Carnavalet museum in Paris.

## The Road to Klondike

is a long and hard one. It's much easier to get

# Gold Dust

from your grocer. Sold everywhere and cleans everything. Made only by

THE N. K FAIRBANK CO.,

Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

STAHL CAPTURES A LINE DRIVE TO RIGHT.


## Do You Know

A Good Place to Leave Your **Watch for Repairs?**

GO TO

## LEGAULT & CO.,

The One-Price Jewelers,

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ASK FOR COUPONS.



# Bon Ami

The Modern Cleaner will not cause the hands to redden or chap. It leaves them smooth and soft.

All Grocers.

# THE LOWELL

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.
SUN BUILDING,
Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

THE SUN IS

## A Member of the Associated Press


Wefers lowered his own record for the 220 yards on Saturday. All honor to the fleet-footed Bonnie.

Intending pupils of the evening High school should read the article in reference thereto in today's paper.

It is time Hon. Fred Lawton was heard from specifically as a mayoralty candidate. On what platform is he running?

President McKinley is apparently enjoying his sojourn in the Bay state. It is to be hoped that he will make his summer home here as Cleveland located at Buzzard's Bay.

There is a great desire among European crowned heads and others to know just how Kaiser William sustained a discoloration of one of his optics. In fine he got a black eye at the hand of an army officer and he probably deserved it very richly or the officer would not have dared inflict such an indignity upon his sovereign.

The crowd that gathered in front of The Sun office yesterday proved conclusively that Lowell is a hot baseball town. And The Sun gave the returns as no Lowell paper ever did before. The telegraphic istrument was right in front of the waiting thousands and eagerly they devoured the returns. The crowd paid no attention to our contemporaries, who tried to follow the pace set by The Sun. The Postal Telegraph company left the Western Union far behind on the returns and The Sun lost no time in placing the longed for news before the public.

Minister Woodford is in danger of assassination in Madrid. He is there to demand in behalf of the United States that the Cuban war be speedily ended, and the Spanish people think it would long ago have been terminated in their favor but for the aid afforded by the United States. Perhaps this is so; but let it. The United States should have recognized the belligerency of Cuba. That would have ensured the defeat of Cuba. It is a wise step for Spain to give Woodford a body guard, because if he sustained insult or injury the United States would have taken measures to drive out Weyler and his troops.

The late Mr. Bryan was fond of remarking that he had made thousands of friends among "the common people." But there are a great many the common people in this country. —Lawrence American.

Thus it is that the organs of the yellow metal endeavor to make it appear that Mr. Bryan is off the map. They will change their minds next year when a number of congressional seats are to be filled. In 1900 they will realize that so far from losing his influence, Mr. Bryan will have acquired more power than ever and the wheaten prosperity will not have injured him in the least. It has not injured the free silver movement nor its chief exponent in this country. Bryan represents the people's cause and until justice is done, that cause cannot be injured.

The republicans of Woburn proposed to the democrats that no municipal caucuses be held this year non-partisan nominations being made by a committee composed of fair-minded men of both parties. The democrats are inclined to reject the proposition. In that case the republicans should be trusted to make all the nominations.—Lowell Courier.

If the republicans thought they had votes enough to elect their nominees they would never make such a proposition. The fact that the democrats of Woburn are in the majority makes the republican proposition ridiculous. The same spirit has often been shown in Lowell, even by the Courier and its publishers. When from republican abuses, defeat seemed inevitable, the Courier has frequently favored non-partisan nominations, but in such cases the democrats were not led to sacrifice their chances of victory, which of late come far too seldom.

## THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Today the democrats of this state meet in convention at Worcester to nominate state officers. Owing to party dissensions and a variety fo untoward circumstances, the chances of victory are not the brightest but there is one thing which the democrats can do, and that is to adhere to principle, to endorse the financial plank of the Chicago platform, condemn government by injunction and the outrageous use of fire-arms in the hands of the worst enemies of the people. The democratic party has always been foremost in standing for the rights of labor and although the carnage in the Pennsylvania strike may not be considered our affair, the cause of humanity, the cause of labor and of right are involved and a democratic convention cannot afford to allow such outrages to pass without a solemn protest. Now is the time. Let a strong protest go forth and appeal be made to congress to pass laws which will restrain such abuses within proper bounds or entirely prevent them.

## THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

declared that the greenbacks are the best paper money the country has ever had, and that they ought not to be retired or canceled, and denouncing the national banking system. Then, coming down to local issues, the platform declares against "irresponsible state commissions." There is a plank demanding freedom of debate in legislative bodies, calling attention to the fact that the tariff conference report in the last congress passed the house of congress without even a reading. Regarding municipal ownership, the resolutions declare that legislation is demanded which shall make it possible for municipalities to acquire the ownership of natural monopolies and conduct them.

Mr. Downing then placed in nomination Mr. Williams as the standard bearer, and C. T. Callahan of Holyoke was selected as his running mate. At this writing there was some doubt as to the balance of the ticket, but the feeling prevailed that it would be made up as follows: Thomas A. Watson of Braintree for treasurer, Joseph H. Potts of Lynn for secretary of the commonwealth, Maurice B. Cavanaugh of Springfield for auditor and John B. O'Donnell of Northampton for attorney general.

Mr. Williams was presented to the convention and the greeting he received left him in a happy mood as he entered upon one of his characteristic addresses.

### CHAIRMAN RICE'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I thank you sincerely for the honor you do me in calling me to preside over the deliberations of this representative body of the great historic party of the people.

I congratulate the Democrats of Massachusetts that their duly accredited delegates meet today without let or hindrance of any master.

And here let me voice the hope that never again will these delegates suffer themselves to be denied the right of peaceable assemblage at any time or place appointed for it. Let the year 1896 be unique in our history. In all the years to come let it never be said of the Bay State Democracy that it brooks the rule of either committees or minorities. We may not always achieve success when we deserve it, but of this we may be sure, that Massachusetts will never look with favor upon a Democratic party which is not Democratic.

We meet today to renew our allegiance to the time-honored principles taught by Jefferson, enforced by Jackson, and rescued from the spoilers by William Jennings Bryan. From the day when our fathers revolted against the tyranny of England, down to this hour, those principles have shaped the broad lines upon which this republic has been moulded and developed. Their impress has been so large and deep upon all the history of the nation that the successive blows of Federalism, Whiggism, and Republicanism have scarcely left a trace to mar the grand figure which the genius of American Democracy presents to the world. There have been seasons of eclipse, times of cloud and mist, when the face of the noble effigy was hidden or obscured, but its massive outlines constantly reappear, and they stand out today against a background of confused and shifting antagonisms, which only serve to enhance the grandeur of the enduring fabric. But venerable and potent as those principles are, steadily as they have withstood the assaults of error and unbelief, it is never to be forgotten that they are not self-existent. They live and bless and conquer because the minds and hearts of men have been constant to them. As a vital force in our national life, they will perish when their adherents fall away from them, like the power of a chieftain when his followers desert him.

Other men than we are abroad in the land proclaiming their adherence to the teachings of Jefferson. For a time they usurped the seats of power in the Democratic party, yoked it to the Republican party and, like beasts of burden, the two toiled side by side, under the lash of the money power. But only for a time were the stress and gall of the captivity endured. Chicago and 1896 saw the Democracy again come to its own. A bolting remnant remained shackled to McKinleyism, and the behemoth and the ass now pull together at the Juggernaut of triumphant plutocracy. It is this remnant who are braying at the Democracy to come back into bondage. Only once in human history is it recorded that man has heeded such a voice; and it was the novelty of the thing and not the wisdom of his words that made Baalam listen to his beast in the plains of Moab.

It is the highest possible tribute to the wisdom of Jefferson's teachings that those who seek to draw men away from them constantly appeal to the letter of those teachings. Words uttered here and there, suited to the time and circumstances which called them forth, measures urged or adopted to meet the varying phases of the eternal battle for human freedom, are seized upon and made to do duty as fundamental tenets in his philosophy of government; ignoring or perverting the great underlying principles upon which the whole structure rests and abides. No man upon whose mind and heart this philosophy has taken hold can fail to discern that its great end and aim, its animating spirit, its very breath of life, is the material, moral, and spiritual well-being of the masses of mankind constantly in peril of the power and craft of the privileged few. All else is matter of detail, means to an end, opportunism, if you will, adaptations to the ever-recurring and ever-shifting encroachments upon the inalienable rights of man. In the Louisiana purchase Jefferson himself seized upon a fleeting opportunity to safeguard the liberty and independence of his country, although the act violated his own conception of the proper limitation of executive power. It was enough for him that it promoted the vastly greater design embodied in his theory of government.

An Italian statesman of the renaissance period, one of the most profound students of human government in its practical workings, for whom it is claimed that he "founded the science of politics for the modern world," wrought his conclusions into this enduring axiom: "A free government, in order to maintain itself free, has need every day of some new provision in favor of liberty." Likewise, the fathers of this republic, a body of men more thoroughly imbued than any other in the world's history with the philosophy of workable human freedom, adopted as their battle cry the warning of Patrick Henry, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." And, not forgetful of this everlasting truth, the prophets who framed the fundamental law of our own Commonwealth upon the broad lines of Jeffersonian Democracy admonished their posterity that "a frequent recurrence to these fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty and to maintain a free government." How little this admonition has been heeded in these closing years of the century our statute books and court decisions bear witnesses. Little by little, by stealth, by craft, by corruption, the power of concentrated wealth, ever alert and ever advancing, has shaped legislation to its own narrow and selfish purposes. With the same cat-like tread it has crept into the halls of justice, placed its trained and pampered attorneys upon the bench, and easily drawn from them a body of decisions which are silently remoulding the whole superstructure of the government.

Examples without number of this colossal evil readily occur to the thoughtful student of affairs. Time will not permit even an enumeration of them. A few conspicuous examples will suffice to bring home the painful truth to all dispassionate minds.

The hoary-headed protective tariff has so long been among the assets of the corporations and trusts that they have come to regard it as a "vested right." Under the guise of aiding "infant industries" its constantly swelling largesses are still conferred upon manufactures which have been in successful operation for a century. Tariff rates undreamed of when the wretched policy was inaugurated, are still declared inadequate to protect the "home market." In recent years the burden of the song has somewhat shifted; The cormorant has become a siren. The "protection of American labor" is chanted in the ears of the toilers and the allurement has not yet lost its potency. The freshly imported "pauper labor of Europe," quickly turned into a voting army, is constantly beguiled by it into the protection camp, as witness Mark Hanna's achievement in Chicago last year; and the monopolists have now a fresh incentive for peopling our cities and manufacturing centers with the dregs of the old world population. The hollow pretence practiced upon these ignorant laborers is newly illustrated in the recent strike in the coal fields of the central west. At the demand of the coal barons the Dingley bill raised the tariff on bituminous coal from 40 to 67 cents a ton, avowedly to enable the operators to pay "American wages" for mining and not be driven out of the market by foreign competition. All the while they were paying their workmen a total of only 54 cents a ton, and confessedly were cheating them in weight to the extent of 200 pounds in the ton, besides paying them in orders upon their own company stores, which were not current as money in any other quarter. For eight weeks these feudal lords of industry have struggled in a combined effort to resist an advance from these starvation wages, against the outraged moral sense of 60,000,000 of people. The inherent iniquity of the system, as practiced by its more conspicuous advocates, could have no more shocking illustration, and I pass from the loathsome subject.

The overthrow of the income tax at the behest of concentrated wealth, a form of tax which the whole civilized world has long regarded as the nearest approach to justice and equality in taxation, aroused a storm of indignation which would have revolutionized the politics of the country but for the epidemic of hysteria which was the dominant feature of the last presidential campaign. After all, it was but a single step in the triumphant progress which wealth is making towards complete emancipation from the burdens of taxation. The entire revenue of the national government is now derived from taxes on consumption; and while the income tax decision stands and the federal constitution remains what the supreme court says it is, no other substantial source of revenue is within the reach of Congress. And so the $500,000,000 a year drawn from the people for national purposes is apportioned among them without the slightest regard to their relative ability to pay or to the benefits which they receive from the government. If the prevailing systems of state and municipal taxation are in themselves less inequitable, their administration leads to results equally obnoxious to the sense of natural justice. It is notorious that the small holdings of the moderately well-to-do bear a greatly disproportionate share of the burdens of local taxation in all the wealthy states of the Union, while the great accumulations of the rich are correspondingly relieved. Every attempt to introduce new systems calculated to correct the evil is successfully resisted by those who find profit in continuing the abuse. The last annual report of the Comptroller of New York revealed a condition of things in that state of imperial wealth which brought the blush of shame even to the legislators assembled at Albany last winter. The report showed that the amount of personal property actually assessed for taxation in the state in 1896 was $60,000,000 less than the amount assessed in 1857, in spite of the enormous increase of personal property in the last 40 years patent to all the world. One hundred and seven estates were selected at random from various parts of the state, with the amount of appraised personal property found after death; and the amount on which the owner in each case was assessed the year before his death was ascertained. Of these estates, thirty-four, ranging from $50,000 to $3,000,000, were assessed the year before the owner's death absolutely, nothing. The 107 together aggregated $215,000,000; yet their owners, the year before death, were assessed on less than $4,000,000; that is to say, more than 98 per cent. of this vast aggregate escaped all taxation. This monstrous showing was too much for even Mr. Platt's legislature, and a progressive inheritance tax was quickly enacted, to appease the popular indignation; which, however, was promptly vetoed by Mr. Platt's governor, at the imperative command of accumulated wealth. Would any one predict that a similar compilation from the probate records of Massachusetts would reveal anything less shocking in the way of tax evasion? Does not the determined resistance made to all measures of tax reform attempted in our legislature suggest the existence of the same condition of things here? Governor Altgeld found it in Illinois, and honest investigators report it whenever and wherever searching inquiry is made.

Thirty years ago $64,000,000 of the people's money went into the construction of Pacific railroads, ostensibly, though really a large part of it was financed into the pockets of the Credit Mobilier statesmen of that era. All the efforts, or pretended efforts, of Congress, the executive, and the Courts, [illegible] adequate thus far to recover a dollar of the debt, principal or interest, and practically it has ceased to be counted as an asset of the treasury. Since that day private investors have learned to their sorrow that legalized robbery is the rule and not the exception in our railway management. When the enormously salaried officials of these corporations have plundered them to the verge of ruin, the courts obligingly appoint them receivers at even higher salaries, "to conserve the property in the interest of creditors." "Readjustment" and "reorganization" follow; and the quondam receivers emerge from the mystery of presidents and directors again with plenary power to repeat the process. With their illgotten millions, they erect their feudal castles, seek hostages from the hereafter by endowing sundry churches and universities, and retire at death into royal mausoleums. Their daughters fasten to Europe and purchase titled husbands, who perform the only act of retribution in the sickening drama by scattering the plunder to the winds of heaven. There has been no more imperial scale of robbery than this systematic railroad wrecking since the 40,000 thieves landed in England with William the Conqueror and organized themselves into the British nobility.

The gigantic combines of Chicago and Kansas City dictate the price which the farmer shall receive for his cattle and the price which the consumer shall pay for his beef, complacently robbing both in defiance of all law and justice, till they become powerful enough to impose a duty upon hides and cripple a great New England industry. The combined power of the Chicago street railways has wrested from the Illinois legislature the right to impose a 5-cent fare upon the people of that metropolis for 50 years to come. Our own legislature has yielded to the blandishments of corporation influence and sanctioned a 99 years' lease of the West End system which practically postpones cheap transit in Boston for a century. The sugar trust magnates defy the mandate of the United States senate requiring them to testify in a cause of vast public concern, find the courts refuse to let a jury pass upon the quality of their act.

Massachusetts, in common with the other states, undertakes to safeguard the vast interests of the people in life insurance. Relying upon the commonwealth's supervision, thousands of her citizens have resorted for that security to an assessment company which now proves to have been exploited by a band of conspirators chiefly for their own enrichment at the expense of those whose protection was confided to its keeping. A year or so ago the commonwealth was covered with shame to find that the official charged with this supervision had himself been one of the original confederates in this wrong. And yet, months after his entangling alliance is known of all men, he secures a reappointment, and now retires from office with only the mild rebuke that "his usefulness is at an end." The Bell Telephone company, a Massachusetts corporation with 30 millions of capital, and a giant monopoly born in mystery and doubt, by some dark manipulation of the patent office, prolongs its grip upon a prime necessity of modern civilization to twice the statutory length of its patent. But why go on with this interminable list of abuses which thoughtful men everywhere see and deplore? It is time to stop talking and do something.

The Democratic party at Chicago last year stripped itself for the fray and entered upon the work in a fashion which these enemies of the people thoroughly understood. The battle which followed has never had a parallel in fierceness and brutality in all the annals of political warfare. Press and pulpit and rostrum vied with each other as vassals of incarnate greed, and the people's host was driven from the field; but all in order and undismayed. As we renew the struggle we find one stronghold apparently ready to capitulate. Government by injunction, which a year ago swarmed with defenders, now seems the weakest of the whole line of intrenchments. The explosion of its powder magazine at Lattimer has thrown its garrison into panic. I speak advisedly when I suggest a relationship between the Lattimer massacre and these injunction proceedings. The murders were the logical sequence of the injunctions. The courts declare that striking miners marching upon the public highways are transgressing the criminal law. It is the duty of peace officers to prevent such transgression when attempted in their presence, using all needed force to accomplish that end. Nothing is more natural than that a hair-trigger sheriff should conceive it to be his province to complete the work begun by the courts, in the manner inaugurated at Lattimer. Equally logical, if the premises of the courts are allowed, is the action of the militia general who, for two weeks, forcibly prevents the service of warrants issued by the civil magistrates for the arrest of the murderers. This reasoning is warranted by the premises, and the blame rests primarily upon the courts. Where in the law they find warrant for their premises it is for them to demonstrate. Perhaps we shall learn by and by that it is in the game laws. Perhaps the law is off on striking miners in September. That would be no more surprising than the late attorney general's discovery that the interstate commerce law was intended to put down labor strikes.

This matter of injunctions should not be dismissed without some reference to the part which Massachusetts has borne in it. Much as we may deplore it, it must be confessed that our own supreme court led off in applying this new weapon of capital to the suppression of labor strikes in the manner which has now so thoroughly aroused the indignation of the country. Nine years ago our court enjoined the Lasters' Protective Union of Lynn from placing in a public highway in front of a shoe factory in which there was a strike a single small boy bearing a banner with this simple device: "Lasters are requested to keep away from P. P. Sherry's. Per order of L. P. U." The full court, in reviewing the action of the single judge who granted the injunction, solemnly affirmed that "the banner was a standing menace to all who were or who wished to be in the employ of the plaintiffs, to deter them from entering the plaintiff's premises. Maintaining it was a continuous unlawful act, injurious to the plaintiff's business and property, and was a nuisance such as a court of equity will grant relief against." In a case last year the same court reaffirmed this sweeping doctrine; not, however, without dissent from two of its members who had come to see the dangerous ground upon which the court was moving. One of these dissenting judges had shed his blood upon the battlefield to emancipate human labor from legalized thralldom. Doubtless this heroic sacrifice clarified his vision and enabled him to see that labor is not yet wholly free from bondage. In refusing to lend his aid to further tighten the chains upon his fellows, Justice Holmes used this humane and forceful language:

"It is plain, from the slightest consideration of practical affairs, or the most superficial reading of industrial history, that free competition means combination, and that the organization of the world, now going on so fast, means an ever increasing might and scope of combination. It seems to me futile to set our faces against this tendency. Whether beneficial on the whole, as I think it, or detrimental, it is inevitable, unless the fundamental axioms of society, and even the fundamental conditions of life, are to be changed.

"One of the eternal conflicts out of which life is made up is that between the effort of every man to get the most he can for his services, and that of society, disguised under the name of capital, to get his services for the least possible return. Combination on the one side is patent and powerful. Combination on the other side is the necessary and desirable counterpart, if the battle is to be carried on in a fair and equal way."

"If it be true that workingmen may combine with a view, among other things, to getting as much as they can for their labor, just as capital may combine with a view to getting the greatest possible return, it must be true that when combined they have the same liberty that combined capital has to support their interests by argument, persuasion, and the bestowal or refusal of those advantages which they otherwise lawfully control.

"The fact that the immediate object of the act by which the benefit to themselves is to be gained is to injure their antagonist, does not necessarily make it unlawful, any more than when a great house lowers the price of certain goods for the purpose and with the effect of driving a smaller antagonist from the business."

There is hope, of course, when words like these come from the bench, even in a dissenting opinion; but the remedy for the evil lies in legislation; just as it did five hundred years ago, when the British commons found it necessary to check the prosecution of laborers for combining to raise wages, "considering, as was quaintly said, "how the judges judge unably thereof;" for with all our wonderful advance in civilization, unbridled power, wherever and in whatever form it exists, constantly tends toward tyranny, and tyranny always vents itself upon the weak.

One of the most burning wrongs which the Democratic party revolted against last year was the demonetization of silver. The nations of the civilized world, with the single exception of England, had become tied to the employment of immense amounts of silver as money, approaching at the present time an aggregate of $4,000,000,000. Twenty-five years ago this money was, and had been for centuries, at a parity with the gold money of the world at a fixed legal ratio corresponding to the average relative product of the two metals. The free coinage of both at this ratio effectually preserved this parity over periods of wide fluctuation in the relative amounts of new gold and silver added to the accumulated stock, with only such slight variations as may be neglected in the consideration of so great a subject. Suddenly and without any adequate excuse for so momentous a change, the United States and other great commercial nations denied further free coinage to silver, thus destroying at one fell stroke the chief demand for the product of the mines. Relegated thus to such demand as its use in the arts can furnish, it of course entered upon a course of decline. The intrinsic value of the world's vast store of silver money necessarily shares in this decline. Up to date the visible consequence of the demonetization of silver is the depreciation of half the worlds stock of real money to less than 50 per cent of its face value with the prospect of still further decline. The world's exchanges have been dislocated and thrown into confusion, and the authors of the colossal folly are at their wits' end to find means to maintain this now purely token money in any respectable position in the currency system of which it forms a part. They dare not abandon it and throw it upon the bullion market for what it will fetch nor can they give any good reason for employing so expensive a substance as silver even now as material for flat money. The difficulties of the problem created by the demonetization of silver are greater than the authors of the wrong can cope with, and this fact is beginning to be recognized; and the abandonment of the disastrous attempt to change the monetary system of the world is now freely predicted by dispassionate students of the question. Thus there is abundant ground for hope that the evil will work its own cure. The manifest change in the public opinion of Europe, and the significant events attending the negotiations of our bi-metallic commission, all point to a speedy return to the policy of free coinage so recklessly abandoned twenty-five years ago. Nevertheless the Democratic party adheres to its belief that the United States should not await the co-operation of Europe, but should avail itself at the earliest possible moment of the benefits sure to follow a return to the time-honored monetary system of the centuries.

The duties of this convention would not be fully performed without some pronouncement upon one other alarming manfestation of the plutocratic spirit. The astute and far-sighted policy of the new tyranny which has come upon us includes a reaching out for the control of the fountains of knowledge. Lest the generous minds of youth should imbibe something of the humane and reforming spirit brought to the teaching of political economy by the broad minded men who have recently found their way to the chairs of our universities, the "captains of industry" and their apologists now boldly demand the exclusion of such men from the institutions of learning. Professor Bemis was quietly banished from the Chicago university in pursuance of this policy, and that success inspired the attempt to muzzle and silence President Andrews of Brown. Fortunately for freedom of thought and utterance, fortunately for the cause of truth and openness of mind, the base attempt has failed. But its lesson should not be lost, for there are means less open by which the results aimed at in the Andrews case can and will be reached by men animated by such a spirit as this attempt reveals, unless the friends of liberty and progress are forever on their guard.

And now, what would we have done in view of all these evils and others of like portent which fill the minds of thoughtful and patriotic citizens everywhere with alarm and misgiving? It is a fair question. In the first place, then, we would have the Republican party removed from power. No wrongs will ever be redressed by a party which does not want them redressed. The men in control of the Republican party are so blinded by their own self-interest that they cannot even see that there is any wrong in these things. The only fault with the times which they recognize the sluggishness of the stream of wealth flowing to their coffers. We already know the answer upon which they rely to silence all complaint.—Klondike and Dollar Wheat; as if the American people were another Pickwick jury and the trick of "Chops and Tomato Sauce" could be played over again. We welcome every symptom of the long-heralded advent of better times; but a prosperity which gets its impetus from the stock exchange of New York and the wheat pit of Chicago, the two great gambling hells of the continent, if it ever spreads to the real producers of wealth is likely to spread exceedingly thin. The Democratic party has no quarrel with wealth as such. Now, as ever in the past, it accords to property the right to full protection by law and by all the power of government. But its face is set as a flint against all legislation which makes the power of government an adjunct to any man's business and aids him to overreach and outstrip and oppress his fellows in the race of life. It would seek and find methods whereby the theft of millions, by whatever means accomplished, and under whatever name disguised, should meet with retribution as swift and sure as that which falls upon petty larceny. It would readjust the burdens of taxation and lay upon the broad shoulders of wealth the fair share which it now so skillfully evades. It would take note of the hard struggle of labor for a living share of the product of industry, and, so far as the Courts have to do with the struggle, would transfer definitely from the bench to the jury room the power to check excesses on either side. It would hedge about the grant of corporate rights and powers with conditions which should make it impossible for the creature to outgrow its creator, and hasten the time when a corporation will have to provide itself with a soul or cease to exist. It would transfer street railway and other quasi-public franchises from private individuals and corporations to the municipalities for whose service they exist, as a tentative measure calculated to open one way of escape from the thickening evils of corporate and trust aggrandizement. In short, it would seek to make good the proud boast of the common law that "every wrong has a remedy"; or, as our bill of rights puts it, that "every subject of the Commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or character." To this end it would fearlessly face the indubitable fact forever recurring in practical affairs, that new conditions demand new adjustments.

"He is the true conservative
Who lops the mouldering branch away."

Had such conservatism had a place in France a hundred years ago, the excesses and horrors of her frightful revolution would have been averted. Unless it comes to the front in our own land, no man can predict what cataclysms may befall this republic before the swelling tide of discontent finds its way to the peace and calm of enlightened justice and equality. The Democratic party will be false to its traditions, false to its new profession of its ancient faith, if timid counsels or faint heart shall turn it back or swerve it from its mission as the true conservator of government of the people, by the people, for the people.


MERIT is what has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and enables it to accomplish thousands of wonderful CURES.



# TAXES.

## Collector's Notice.

The assessors have committed to the Collector of Taxes the

**TAX LIST FOR 1897,**

With instructions to collect in the matter prescribed by the Statutes of the Commonwealth and the Ordinances of the City of Lowell, the sums assessed by them to the persons named therein, and he is now ready to receive payment of said Taxes at his office in City Hall.

When a Poll Tax only is assessed, the Tax is due, and if not paid forthwith, the Collector will proceed to collect the Tax as directed by the General Statutes.

WARRANTS will be promptly issued for the collection of the Poll Taxes.

SUMMONS, bearing costs, will be issued against delinquent Poll and Personal Tax Payers on or about November 1st.

INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent., per annum will be charged upon all Taxes which remain unpaid October 20, 1897, until the same shall be paid; and such interest shall be added to and considered a part of said Taxes. Poll Taxes are assessed on every male inhabitant above the age of 20 years. On individual real estate each tenant is liable for the whole tax. An error in the name of the person taxed does not defeat the collection of the Tax. Each partner is liable for the whole Tax assessed under the partnership name.

The assessors are now distributing Tax Bills. If any taxable inhabitant, by removing his residence since the first day of May, or from any cause, should not receive his Tax Bill, he must consider the Tax demanded by this notice, and a new bill will be made out on application at the office of the City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes if a Tax has been assessed.

All who preserve their Tax Bills and bring them when they come to pay, will save the time of making a new bill and facilitate the business of the office.

THE RATE OF TAXATION FOR 1897 IS $17.40 ON $100.

Office Hours: From 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.

For the convenience of the Tax paying public the office of the Collector will be open in the evening as follows: Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from Oct. 4 to 16 inclusive, 7 to 8 o'clock p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday from Oct. 18 to Oct. 20, inclusive, from 7 to 9 o'clock p. m.

☞ Look for your Tax Bill at your place of residence May 1st, 1897, and bring it with you.

CHARLES P. COBURN,
City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the City of Lowell.



## THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. H. Carey. { Clerks } H. Gerrain.



**PIANOS** If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

**Joseph J. Johnson,**
328 SUFFOLK STREET.
Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.



**PETER J. BRADY, GROCER**
448 Corham Street.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.


## WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—TWO MEN FOR PERMANENT situation. $2 per month. Call at 26 Central street, Room 1. P. J. R.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 452 Merrimack street. John W. Kippan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

BARN TO LET IN BELVIDERE. APPLY at 5 Everett street.

TO LET—A FOUR-ROOM TENEMENT, 79 Chestnut street.

GENTLEMEN—REMEMBER THE CHEAPest place to have your clothing cleaned and repaired is at L. W. Baldwin's, Room 9, Associate Building, cor. Merrimack and Worthen streets.

JUST THINK OF IT; YOU CAN BUY A house for $715, and easy terms, or any kind of a place you want. Very cheap. G. L. HUBBARD, 44 Central Street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or brilliant printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 70 Central street.

FOR SALE NEAR MILLS, COTTAGE HOUSE and barn, large lot of land. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENnyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING Inquire at Sun office.

FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS and lodging houses in Lowell. Rooms always rented, lots of boarders and transient. This is a good place. Price $700. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—600 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 472 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

FOR SALE, SMALL FARM OF 15 ACRES, cottage house, barn, some fruit, wood for home use. Price $600. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 25c at Dows', Central street. A. Moore', Gorham street, pharmacists.

FOR SALE ON HAMPSHIRE STREET, A good cottage house, good location, good repair. Price only $1350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

LOST—A SILK CAPE, SUNDAY, BETWEEN Hampshire street and Yellow Meeting House. Reward at 4 Pollard avenue, off Fulton street.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO CHILDREN TO be taken care of at a respectable home. Address X., Sun office.

LOST—A WALLET CONTAINING A LARGE sum of money. Leave at Estey Organ Company's rooms, 145 Merrimack street for reward. S. R. Wager.

TO LET—DESIRABLE SMALL TENEment opposite Highland Hall. Inquire at 128 Branch street.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM in Belvidere, five minutes walk from Merrimack square. References required. Apply at Sun office.

FOR SALE—ONE CHARTER OAK BICYCLE '91 model; new; price $40; 476 Broadway.

NOONEN'S SURE DEATH TO BUGS—THE original Sure Death, manufactured by T. L. Noonen & Co., 10 years. Be sure it's Noonen's and not imitations at A. W. Dows, A. E. Moore, Wm. H. Smiley's pharmacies.

LOST—ON MIDDLESEX STREET, A BUNdle containing a pair of trousers and a shirt. Return to J. L. Chalifoux's store and receive reward.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE IN CENTRALVILLE, NEAR Bridge street, 7 room cottage house and good barn, large lot of land. Price $1700. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

WANTED—A COMPETANT GIRL TO DO general housework. Reference Required. Apply at this office.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL AT 40 MERrimack Square.

FOUND—A WHITE BULLDOG IN THE Highlands. Call at No. 1 Summer street, Molloy's Court. M. Souzi.

FOR SALE NEAR BRANCH STREET, TWO tenement house, pays 15 per cent. Price $1100, and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS WILLING TO learn a paying business. Steady work. Good pay. No canvassing. 40 Middlesex street, room 16.

WANTED—EVERYONE TO KNOW THAT shorthand and typewriting are thoroughly taught by most competent instructors at Miss Hall's school. Hundreds of graduates employed. Call for catalogue, 31 Hildreth Building.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, singularly or in suite at 62 Tyler street.

WANTED—PARTY LOOKING FOR BUSiness where small capital safe as a government, will bring large returns. Call and investigate at 199 Middlesex street.

LOST—LADIES' SABLE CAPE ON WEDnesday between Long Sought For Pond and Lowell. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Sun office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROPerty. Will call if necessary. Address P., Lock Box. No. 85.

LOST—BETWEEN ROBINSON STREET and Hosford Square, pocketbook containing sum of money and receipt with Lizzie M. Young's name. Return to 15 Robinson street and receive reward.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS. SOMEthing new. Salary. Empire Credit Clothing Co., over 97 Central street.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK BETWEEN THE Northern depot and the Armory on Wilford street. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with Baggage Master Brigham, Northern depot.


## $15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid 2½ story hip-roof house of 8 rooms, pantry and bath rooms, with tub, marble wash bowls, &c., maple floors in kitchen, dining room, pantry and bath room, hot and cold water. Piazza and balcony, nice lot of land, high and dry, very sightly, near cars and schools. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, No. 29 A, Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.)



## Sick Bicycles

No matter what the cause of the ailment, we guarantee a cure in every case. A corps of skilled physicians constantly in attendance.

**Geo. H. Bachelder,**
23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.
Telephone 567-3.



## LADIES' SHOES

150 PAIRS

In Button and Lace, opera and medium toe, at $1.75 a pair. They were made to retail at $2 a pair, but owing to a mistake a trifle heavier stock was used and we were allowed a discount which enables us to save you 25 cents on a pair of shoes.

Every Pair Warranted.

**J. J. Lonergan,**
215 Dutton St.

# BALTIMORES VANQUISHED

## By the Glorious Achievement of Boston's Champions.

### Four of the Orioles' Pitchers Put to Flight by the Boston Team—The Score of 19 to 10 Tells the Story of the Triumph—Full Account of the Contest.

Baltimore, Sept. 28.—Outside of a contingent of faithful Boston "rooters," who made merry at the Eutaw House, there was no joy in Baltimore last night. The Bostons had taken the rubber in the crucial series, are ahead in the fight for the pennant, and there seems to be but little probability that the champions can save it. Hoffer, the wizard; Nops, the southpaw, and Brother Joe Corbett went down like ripe grain in a hurricane before the terrific onslaught of the Boston batters, until what at first seemed to be a victory for the home team was finally turned into a rout, the like of which has been seldom witnessed on a ball field.

More than 26,000 people saw it done, and that they witnessed the downfall of their favorites with perfect good humor, gathering about the victors and cheering them heartily at the finish, gives the lie direct to the two stories that have been current regarding the Baltimore baseball public—that it does not patronize the game, and that "rowdyism" is the rule upon its grounds.

The story of what happened may be briefly told. First came the struggle at the gates for tickets, then the straining, pushing and fighting for admission, then the scramble for a place from which the diamond was visible until every seat had an occupant, every inch of standing room was pre-empted and men and boys clung to fences, flagstaffs, telegraph poles or any other point of vantage. The Boston "rooters" with their brass band formed so small a part of the vast throng that they sank into comparative insignificance, but the band played on and the "rooters" rooted and shouted just the same. Finally the teams came for practice, and then in due time the play began and the multitude settled itself down to watch the battle of the titans.

First Boston made a run, then Baltimore made two, then each side made three, and the score was tied when Boston added another to its string. Thus far all was well. Then the visitors forged to the front with three more tallies. This was bad indeed, but hope still lived in Baltimore. So it ran until that dreadful seventh. Corbett had been injured by a hot liner early in the play, Nops had been batted out of the box a little later, and Hoffer had been hit for four runs, but still the crowd hoped on. No one looked for a deluge, as Hoffer had apparently steadied himself and no runs had been made off him in two successive innings.

All at once it came. Single followed double, double followed single, player after player crossing the plate, until the crowd grew dazed and wondered if it would ever end. The official scorers almost lost their count. Hoffer became discouraged and wanted to sit down, but Captain Robinson kept him in the box. Finally the fusilade of hits was ended, Hoffer came down from the air, everybody took a long breath, and the scorers figured out that Boston had made nine runs, all of which were earned. That settled it. Although the champions made a feeble rally in their half and batted out three runs, following it up with two more in the eighth, their efforts were not of more consequence than were those of men who strived to whistle up the wind.

During the volley of base hits in the seventh the crowd was a study. As the first two or three were made the vast throng looked serious; then as hits began to pour out like water from a trough a smile and then a hearty laugh broke forth, and none could have enjoyed the discomforture of the champions more than their old admirers in the vast gathering. Of the many hearty and spontaneous bursts of applause none was more ringing than that which greeted Hamilton when, in the fourth, after being trampled upon and severely stunned by Jennings at second, he made a grand run for home on Lowe's single, collided with Baltimore's fleshy backstop and, falling heavily, pluckily crawled toward the base, almost fainting from the shock as he touched it. Again, at the end of the game, 10,000 people gathered about the visitors, shook them by the hand, shouted cheerful pleasantries at them, told them what good fellows and fine players they were, and finally sent them away with such a shout of approbation as to make a fitting climax for the greatest baseball spectacle Baltimore has ever seen. The score:

| Baltimore. | AB | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McGraw, 3 b | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Keeler, r. f | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Jennings, s. s | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 1 |
| Kelley, l. f | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stenzel, c. f | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Doyle, 1 b | 6 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 0 |
| Reitz, 2 b | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Robinson, c | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Corbett, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Nops, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Hoffer, p | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Amole, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Totals | 39 | 10 | 13 | 27 | 23 | 5 |

| Boston. | AB | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamilton, c. f | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Tenney, 1 b | 2 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lowe, 2 b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Stahl, r. f | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Duffy, l. f | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Collins, 3 b | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Long, s. s | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Bergen, c | 6 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Nichols, p | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Totals | 44 | 19 | 22 | 27 | 13 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | —10 |
| Boston | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 1 | —19 |

Earned runs—Baltimore, 5; Boston, 9. Two-base hits—Jennings (2), Robinson, Hoffer, Collins (2), Long (2), Duffy, Keeler (2), Kelley (2), Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Lowe, Jennings, Tenney. Stolen bases—Doyle, Hamilton (2), Kelley. Double plays—McGraw and Doyle; Long and Tenney. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; Boston, 6. First base on balls—Off Nops, 1; off Nichols, 3; off Hoffer, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Corbett, 1; by Nichols, 1; by Nops, 1; by Amole, 1. Struck out—By Hoffer, 2 by Nichols, 2. Passed balls—Bergen, 1; Robinson, 1. Time—2h. 25m. Umpires—Hurst and Emslie. Attendance—25,375.

LAST NIGHT'S STORY.

Following is the account of the game by innings, given in our 6 o'clock baseball edition of last evening:

THE GAME.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 27.—This is not so grand a day for a game as was Saturday. It is somewhat chilly, but just the weather to make the players hop about in lively fashion.

The crowd began to arrive at 2 o'clock and poured through the gates in droves until the grand stand and bleachers were filled. The loyal Boston rooters came into the park at 3 o'clock and created terrific excitement as they yelled and cheered for every man on the Boston team.

The Baltimore fans don't know what to make of this Boston crowd.

The Baltimore team, resplendent in new uniforms, have trotted out for practise. Wild cheering greets the champions. Young Nops, the clever pitcher, is practicing with Robinson. They will be Baltimore's battery. Old reliable Nichols, the greatest pitcher the game ever saw, is going to twirl for Boston. He is warming up with Bergen.

It is now time for Boston to practise and as the men take their places even the Baltimore people are forced to cheer. It is the same team that did the trick on Friday. The crowd now is variously estimated at 20,000. There are many ladies in the grand stand.

At 3.30 the umpires, Hurst and Emslie, and the captains, Duffy and Robinson conferred, and ground rules were adopted.

At the last moment, Baltimore decided to pitch Corbett. He was injured in the first inning and Nops took his place.

The jam at the box office at the grounds is simply tremendous. A line three blocks in length is patiently waiting for a chance for admission, while at the ticket windows a struggling mob is fighting in its efforts to get tickets. Conservative estimates placed the number in the grounds at 3.30 o'clock at 22,000 with 5,000 striving to get in. It is perfectly plain that Saturday's high water mark in attendance is to be greatly exceeded.

FIRST INNING.

Hamilton got a single over McGraw's head on the first ball pitched and stole second, just as Corbett hit Tenney with a pitched ball. Lowe sacrificed Corbett to Doyle, advancing both runners. Stahl hit through Corbett's hands to Jennings and was out to Doyle, Hamilton scored.

Corbett's pitching hand was hurt, and Nops went in the box for Baltimore. Tenney took a desperate chance for a hit and run play, and was out at the plate, Nops to Robinson.

For Baltimore McGraw went out, Nichols to Tenney. Keeler chopped a single to right and took second on a passed ball, scoring on Long's fumble of Jennings' hot grounder. Kelley got four balls and Stenzel was hit, filling the bases. Jennings scored on Doyle's force to Long, putting Stenzel out at second to Lowe. Doyle stole second. Reitz popped a foul and Bergen caught it.

SECOND INNING.

Duffy took first on balls. Collins was out. Reitz to Doyle. Duffy scored on Long's single. Stenzel muffed Bergen's fly to the edge of the crowd and it went for two bags. Nichols singled bringing in Long and Bergen and was out, Jennings to Reitz on Hamilton's force. Hamilton stole second. Tenney was hit. Lowe was out. Nops to Doyle. Three runs.

Robinson doubled. It looked foul but Hurst called it fair. Hoffer, who had taken Nops' place came to bat, doubled to left and scored Robinson. Hoffer scored on Long's bad throw to McGraw at first. Keeler drew four balls. Jennings sacrificed Nichols to Tenney.

McGraw was halled at the plate, Nichols to Bergen. Keeler scored on Bergen's throw to catch Kelley at second. Stenzel got his base on balls. Doyle fouled to Tenney.

THIRD INNING.

Stahl drew four balls. Jennings' grand pick up off Duffy's daisy cutter retired Stahl on a throw to Reitz. Collins got a hit. Duffy scored on Doyle's muff of Hoffer's poor throw to catch Long. Bergen's liner rested in McGraw's hands and Long was doubled on a throw to Doyle.

Reitz fouled to Collins. Robinson singled. Hoffer struck out. Bergen caught McGraw's foul fly.

FOURTH INNING.

Nichols struck out. Hamilton struck out. Hamilton singled and stole second on Robinson's bad throw. Tenney drew four balls. Lowe singled and Hamilton came home, colliding heavily with Robinson. Tenney ran to third and scored on Stahl's single. A wild pitch sent Lowe across the plate. Duffy was out at third. Jennings to Doyle to McGraw on Collins' effort.

Keeler singled, but was forced by Jennings. Nichols to Long. Kelley hit to Lowe, who touched the bag and threw to Tenney, doubling Jennings and the batter.

FIFTH INNING.

Long struck out. Reitz and Doyle retired Bergen. Nichols singled and was forced by Hamilton's hit to Jennings, who threw to Reitz. No runs.

Stenzel flew to Hamilton. Doyle batted one to Stahl and was out. Nichols and Tenney retired Reitz.

SIXTH INNING.

Tenney went out. Reitz to Doyle. Doyle captured Lowe's foul fly. Stahl fouled to Robinson.

Robinson's foul was caught by Collins. Hoffer went out, Long to Tenney. McGraw flew to Hamilton.

SEVENTH INNING.

Boston 9 runs. Duffy singled, Collins doubled and so did Long, scoring both of them. Bergen singled and Long scored. Nichol's bunted safely, Bergen going to third. Hamilton singled, scoring Bergen. Tenney sacrificed Doyle to Reitz. Lowe's single sent Nichols and Hamilton across the plate. Lowe was out for running out of line on Stahl's single to right, Keeler to McGraw. Duffy hit for two bases in right field crowd. Collin's double to right scored Stahl and Duffy. Long's two-bagger brought Collins in. Bergen's double scored Long. McGraw fumbled Nichol's grounder, Bergen taking third. But he was out at the plate, Robinson retiring.

Keeler smashed the first ball pitched into the crowd for two bases. Jennings was safe on a slow bounder to Short. Kelley sent a high one into the centre field crowd and Keeler walked home, followed a moment later by Jennings. Jennings scored on the return of Stenzel's fly.

Doyle went to second on a hot one to right and Kelley scored on Reitz' out, Long to Tenney. Robinson flew out to Duffy.

EIGHTH AND NINTH.

Boston scored one in the eighth and one in the ninth; Baltimore two in the eighth and none in the ninth.

Final score—Boston 19; Baltimore 10.

The standing of the clubs tonight—Boston .705; Baltimore .698.

HENRY GEORGE FOR MAYOR.

New York, Sept. 28.—Henry George was presented to the voters of the Greater New York as a candidate for mayor by the "United Democracy" at its convention last night. It was not a formal nomination, as that under the law cannot be done by independent organizations except by petition; but should Mr. George accept, the petition for his nomination will be put in circulation at once. His friends say he will make the race if Tammany fails to endorse the Chicago platform, or to nominate candidates in sympathy with its principles.

It is expected that the Democratic alliance, which also believes in the principles of the Chicago platform, will ratify the nomination of Mr. George on Friday.

Ex-Senator John Gilmore Boyd of the borough of Manhattan was also nominated by the united Democracy for comptroller and Winfield Scott Overton of the borough of Queens for president of the council.

SITUATION IMPROVING.

New Orleans, Sept. 28.—Warmer weather in the past two or three days has had the effect of increasing the number of new cases of the prevailing type of yellow fever, but it has also had the effect of sending down the death rate. There were 33 cases on Saturday, 17 Sunday and 21 yesterday. There were two deaths on Saturday, none on Sunday and two yesterday. Physicians and the authorities agree that the situation is steadily improving. They believe that the chances are growing more remote every day of an epidemic.

RIGHT TO ORGANIZE.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—Mayor Harrison said yesterday in speaking of the threatened strike of the employes of the City Railway company: "If it is true that those men were discharged because they were active in organizing a union for their protection, I believe that public sentiment should support the street car men in the event of a strike being declared. There is a great deal of talk of the railroads combining in their own interests, and I see no reason why the men should not have the same right to organize."

WOODFORD'S FRIENDLY MISSION.

Havana, Sept. 28.—The Madrid correspondent of La Lucha cables his paper that he had an interview with the United States minister as to the Cuban situation, and that General Woodford described his mission in Spain as "wholly friendly," and for the purpose of offering "the good offices of the United States to re-establish a lasting peace in Cuba."

# WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED

## Frightful Discovery in a House of an Iowa Farner.

### Five Corpses and Two Dying—A Fiendish or Demented Man Wipes Out His Household.

Carroll, Ia., Sept. 28.—Sunday night John Boecker, a farmer living eight miles from this place, murdered his wife and five children, and fatally wounded an 5-year-old son. Afterwards the fiendish or demented man sent a bullet into his own head, inflicting a fatal wound. The family was prosperous and, as far as is known, lived happily. No motive for the tragedy has been disclosed. Boecker's victims are his wife and three children: Caroline, aged 14; Christine, aged 9; Henry, aged 8; Lizzie, aged 6; John, aged 3, and an infant. Henry cannot recover from his wounds.

Boecker had an engagement to help a neighbor thresh yesterday morning, and on his not putting in an appearance his brother went to see why he did not appear. The doors of the Boecker house were locked, and there were no signs of life about. Henry tried to get into the house, but met no response, and finally he kicked in the door and came upon the horrible scene. Boecker, with his wife and baby, slept in a back room, and the three bodies lay on a bed. The wife had been shot in the neck with a shotgun which stood in the corner; the baby had been shot and its head crushed with the butt of a revolver; the man, still breathing, had a bullet hole in the forehead, and by his side was a six-shooter with two chambers empty. Upstairs Henry and Lizzie lay on a bed with bullet holes in their forehead, the latter dead, the boy still breathing. In the opposite corner of the same room, Caroline, Christine and John lay dead, each shot in the forehead.

It is undoubtedly a case of murder and suicide. The indications are that Boecker first dispatched his wife with the shotgun, then used the revolver on the baby, first shooting it and then knocking out its brains with the butt.

Apparently Boecker then went up stairs, where the five children were sleeping, and killed them. He must have used a light, for his aim was effective, each victim being shot in the forehead. All but two children met with instant death, for the blood clots were under their heads and two lay as calmly as if in sleep. All except Henry, who is not yet dead, were attired in night robes.

Boecker had reloaded the weapon while up stairs and evidently sent the second bullet into the eldest girl's brain just before leaving the room. Going down stairs he stretched himself beside the corpse of his wife and shot himself. His right hand was burnt by the powder, showing the rapid use of the revolver. The weapon he had borrowed from his brother last Thursday, remarking that he wanted it to kill rats in the cellar. It is now recalled that Boecker had since then practised target shooting with it.

Boecker was 34 years old, and for over 20 years lived in the neighborhood. He had been regarded as a prosperous farmer, and only recently bought a 200-acre farm a few miles from the old homestead. Sunday he attended Catholic services at Breda with his wife and some of the children. Later in the day he was visited by a neighbor, who says that when he left the Boeckers' home in the evening they were seemingly a happy family, and not a premonition of the awful tragedy enacted a few hours later was given by Boecker or any one of the household. Members of his father's family say he had no family troubles, and his financial affairs were in good shape. On the other hand, it is said that John had disagreed with the old folks and Henry over the occupancy of the farm on which John lived, and this is assigned by some as the cause of the trouble which culminated in murder and suicide.

# REVIEW OF CROPS

## Furnished by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

THE SEASON VERY DISAPPOINTING TO FARMERS.

### The First Crop Suffered Most of all.

Boston, Sept. 28.—The crop season of 1897 is practically at an end. Some harvesting yet remains to be done, but in general all crops, except late fruits, are now secured. The week just closed has been favorable for gathering crops in many localities, while in others the reverse is true. The first killing frosts of the fall occurred in interior sections on the 22nd, the mercury falling below freezing at numerous places. All tender vegetation was killed, and late hardy crops were injured to some extent, although the majority of the latter were beyond damage.

On the whole the season has been disappointing and discouraging to farmers, yet some lines of farm produce have yielded very abundantly. The season opened early and with the best of promise, but unfavorable conditions soon developed and continued until nearly all classes of crops were beyond recovery. May and June were poor growing months owing to excessive rains, low temperature and extreme cloudiness. Agricultural operations were suspended much of the time. July gave several days of warm, growing weather, followed by well remembered excessive rains which did great damage by "drowning" plants, preventing harvesting of rye and hay, and causing potatoes to blight and rot. August conditions were nearly normal, but the damage of the early season could not be overcome; Farmers who planted on dry ground will receive as much money as usual for their crops, but on low land much time and fertilizer has been wasted. A prominent feature of the season is the poor quality of most fruits; they generally lack both flavor and sugar. Apples are a very small crop, of poor quality; peaches a partial failure owing to blight; pears and plums large yield; grapes poor; berries, except strawberries, were abundant. Potatoes have turned out to be practically a failure. The first hay crop was large in bulk, but very badly damaged in harvesting. The crop of rowen was extra good. The corn crop is light. Most of the ear corn matured, but did not fill out well. Silos were used to a great extent, and probably with profit. Grain crops have been abundant, but off in quality, although oats were good and rye fair. Vegetables, such as tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, etc., have not done well in general. Onions are also below the average.

The season is closing with fine weather. Fall seeding is well along, and the top of the ground is in good shape. Feed is good, and stock in excellent condition. Farmers are hopeful.

MATERIAL DECREASE IN DEFICIT.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The September monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures will show a material decrease in the deficit as compared with August. The increase that will be shown in the receipts from internal revenue sources seems to justify the expectation of the treasury official that by Jan. 1 next the deficit will have been reduced to a nominal amount. The excess of expenditures over receipts so far this month amounts to something over $3,500,000, but it is expected that by Oct. 1 this excess will have been reduced to $3,000,000 or less, making the deficit for the first quarter of the fiscal year about $28,000,000. Internal revenue officials call attention to the fact that already the receipts exceed those of last year by about $5,000,000, and confidently predict that by Jan. 1 this increase will have reached $7,000,000 and possibly $8,000,000. The receipts from customs so far show no material gains, nor is it expected that any substantial improvement will be shown until after the first of the year.

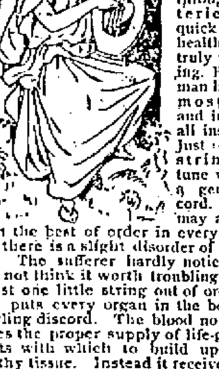
HONORS WON BY JOHNSON.

Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., Sept. 28.—The New England circuit bicycle chasers had an inning yesterday at Association park. J. S. Johnson carried off the honors of the day, capturing two firsts, while Eckberg, the crack flyer of Worcester, and now leading the circuit, got away with but one prize, the second in the one mile open. E. M. Blake, with several others, got a bad spill in the last lap of the handicap, which put him of the race. His machine was wrecked, but he escaped with slight bruises. A. Waldron, in the half-mile open, also got a bad fall on the back stretch, which prevented him from competing in the following events.

VERY FAST BATTLE.

Buffalo, Sept. 28.—Matthew Matthews of New York won from Frank Garrard of Chicago in 20 rounds before a crowded house at the Olympic Athletic club last night. No faster battle was ever seen in this city. Matthews landed innumerable blows on face and body, but Garrard was not much weakened at the end, although bleeding freely.

In the preliminaries, "Rocky Neil" of Buffalo won from Tom Smith of Detroit in the second round, and Joe Youngs of this city and Jimmy Casey of Detroit fought 10 rather tame rounds to a draw.

There is no music like the melody of health. When every life-string is in perfect tune, and the pure, rich, red blood dances through the arteries to the quick-step of health, life is truly worth living. But the human body is the most delicate and intricate of all instruments. Just one little string out of tune will make a general discord. The body may apparently be in the best of order in every way, save that there is a slight disorder of the digestion. The sufferer hardly notices it, and does not think it worth troubling about. It is just one little string out of order, but it soon puts every organ in the body into a jangling discord. The blood no longer receives the proper supply of life-giving elements with which to build up new and healthy tissue. Instead it receives the poisons thrown off by improperly digested food and the effete material with which the intestines are clogged. Diseases of the blood and skin or wasting diseases like consumption are the result.

The best of all known medicines is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It keeps every life-string in perfect tune. It corrects all disorders of the digestion. It invigorates the liver. It makes the appetite hearty and keen and assimilation perfect. It fills the blood with the vital elements that build new and healthy tissues, firm muscles, and strong, vibrant nerve fibers. Acting through the blood it tears down inert, half-dead tissues and causes them to be carried off and excreted. It acts upon every organ of the body driving out impurities and disease-germs. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures every kind of humor from the common simple blotch or eruption to scrofula. It cures eczema, salt-rheum, and all skin affections. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. Thousands have testified to its wonderful merits. All good druggists sell it.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure Constipation.

PARSONS PILLS

Best Liver Pill Made

Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts; five $1. Pamphlet free. I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician. Its merit and excellence have satisfied everybody for nearly a century. All who use it are amazed at its great power. It is safe, soothing, satisfying; so say rich, sensitive sufferers. Internal and External. It cures every form of inflammation. Pleasant to take dropped on sugar for colds, coughs, cramps, burns, bruises, all soreness.

I am ninety-one years and nine months old, was born September 17, 1796. I have been a standard bearer for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment more than fifty years. Have found use for it ever since. I have found it superior to any other. Mrs. Wealthy L. Tozier, East Corinth, Me.

Our Book on INFLAMMATION Mailed free; The Dr.'s signature and directions on every bottle. Sold by Druggists. Price, 35 cents. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

the ghastly terror of consumption stares a man in the face who neglects a cold.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

It's so simple to get rid of a cough or throat trouble by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Acts like magic. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

YOU will find that painting properly done with Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil is a good investment—more than the cost will be added to the attractiveness and value of your property. Make sure that the brand is right. (See list of brands which are genuine.) Avoid the "just-as-good," "sold-for-less-money" sorts.

PURE WHITE LEAD

SALEM MASS. PURE. WARRANTED 100 SALEM LEAD CO.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., BOSTON BRANCH, Cor. Congress and Purchase Sts., Boston, Mass.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address Peal Medicine Co., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

KEEP YOUR BOWELS STRONG ALL SUMMER!

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ REGULATE THE LIVER ALL DRUGGISTS

A tablet now and then will prevent diarrhoea, dysentery, all summer complaints, causing easy, natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

OVER 1500 BOTTLES OF ZYNO,

The Wonderful Mexican Blood Tonic

have been sold over our counters since we took the agency of this remedy. We honestly state we have never had a preparation in our store that gave the satisfaction this remedy does. When a customer comes in for the second and third bottle, you can make up your mind that it possesses merit.

A FULL PINT BOTTLE FOR 35c.

Remember we are the sole agents. Come here to headquarters and save disappointment at other stores.

GOODALE'S DRUG STORE,

The Best and Cheapest Place in Lowell to Buy Your Drugs and Medicines.

First Frosts AND Flower Pots

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Put your carriage in our hands. If it is worth repairing it will be well done.

We take pride in the reputation which we have of doing only the best class of work.

We can repair your carriage to your satisfaction.

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keep everything in the electrical line. There are none in the city that do better work and their prices are as reasonable as many others for a cheaper grade of work.

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Associate Building, 323 Merrimack Street. SAMUEL ORR, Manager.

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Save regularly on a definite plan, and deposit in the

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You Have Struck the Right Place

When you have found

PETER WATSON'S

Celebrated Bakeries

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

62 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Wedding Rings, Wedding Presents, Watches and Jewelry.

J. D. GRANT,

61 Merrimack Street.

School Shoes

Are Our Specialties This Week.

Misses' Hand-made, Spring Heel, in Kid and Cloth Tip, Button or Lace, $1.25 a pair.

Youths' Lace Shoes $1 a pair.

Men's Lace Shoes, $1.25 a pair.

The quality of stock and wear these goods possess cannot be secured at the above prices when these are gone.

J. J. LONERGAN,

215 DUTTON STREET.

WHEN YOU ARE THIRSTY

Call at George W. Enright at

11 MIDDLESEX STREET,

Where nothing but the best Wines and Liquors are kept and Jones' and Belz's Ales are on draught. We keep no other brands. These are the best.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT, Prop.

# A GOVERNMENT IN PAWN.

## Syndicate of Wealthy Americans Takes Control of Honduras.

### The Valentine Company Will Rule the Country and Transact All Public Business.

IT IS not often that a national government puts itself in pawn, but the Central American republic of Honduras recently made a deal with a big syndicate of American capitalists that practically amounts to the same thing.

The Valentine syndicate of New York has acquired great concessions in Honduras and will complete the railroad from Puerto Cortez to the Pacific coast. The syndicate has practically bought out the republic of Honduras. The railroad was begun by an English company 10 years ago to run from Puerto Cortez to the Pacific, but has never been completed.

The Honduras government has agreed to surrender all its governmental functions to the syndicate. The latter will begin operations by Oct. 1, when $1,000,000 is to be paid to carry on the expenses of the Honduras government, and the government is to turn over to the syndicate all its revenues, and the latter is to control all the custom houses, etc., to reimburse itself. Some of the money has already been paid. The syndicate also agrees to relieve the Honduras government of all responsibility for the foreign debt of $35,000,000 owed in England and will compromise or settle with the foreign creditors.

STATUE OF MORAZAN IN TEGUCIGALPA.

The expenses of the Honduras government are about $1,000,000 a year, and being relieved of the expense of handling the revenues there will be more money for other things. When once the syndicate gets control of the custom houses, a stop will at once be put to smuggling, which is at present very prevalent along the coast, and it will also absolutely prevent any future revolutions. This will do away with the need of armies and reduce the expenses. The syndicate has also large land and mining grants, and as soon as it gets through with the difficulties of the railroad will colonize and settle up the land and build up the country.

The arrangement seems to satisfy the Honduras officials, who will have a fixed income and will be relieved of all the trouble of collecting the revenues and all bother over the public debt and all danger of revolution.

There are 37 miles of railroad line in Honduras, extending from Puerto Cortez, on the Caribbean coast, to San Pedro Sula, an interior village of about 1,000 inhabitants. This few miles of road has quite a history, every spike that was driven having cost as much as it would honestly take to build several miles. This 37 miles of unkept and orphaned line is the beginning and to this date the end of the projected interoceanic line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific. The connection from Puerto Cortez to Amapala, on the Pacific, a distance of 128 miles, could easily have been effected with the $28,000,000 of English and French money advanced for that purpose a little more than two decades ago. All that England and France have to show for their enterprise is a mortgage on the republic, which is so far entirely worthless, no interest having been paid on it. In addition to this there is an interior indebtedness of £227,650, and when Polycarpo Bonilla, the present president, received the keys of the treasury last fall he found exactly unos pesos, or 60 cents of our money valuation, in the government's exchequer.

The ghost of the railroad seems to be walking again under the recent management of W. S. Valentine, an erstwhile New Yorker. He has actually cut down some of the weeds on the roadbed and the interlocking branches above it, put a new mahogany tie in here and there, straightened out the crookedest parts of the rusted rails, bought some broken down engines from the United States and makes the entire 37 miles already built in from 10 to 12 hours sometimes.

Associated in this enterprise with Mr. Valentine is New York capital. Barrett Van Auken, grandson of the late Commodore Garrison, owns $50,000 stock and is on the spot to look after his interests. Victor Howland, son of G. G. Howland, manager of the New York Herald, is one of the conductors, and Count von Bemer of Germany is another conductor and paymaster. Their two trains, consisting of several fruit cars, pick up bananas along the route, bringing them to Puerto Cortez for shipment. These gentlemen look like Spanish dons, attend diligently to their light duties and appear happy among this mongrel race, speaking the ungrammatical patois like natives.

Mr. Valentine and his colleagues have reason to believe that the interoceanic line will be built as originally projected within a few years. Mr. Valentine is living with that hope in view and working diligently to that end. The completion of this road will begin a prosperous era for the country.

Honduras is without a chimney, the finest mansion having been recently constructed by the Honduras (Louisiana) Lottery company after its expulsion from Louisiana. Puerto Cortez is the principal port of the republic and the only one having a wharf. That it should be so aboriginal is somewhat surprising when the fact of its proximity to the thrifty, active United States is taken into consideration. This port is only 825 miles from Port Tampa and approximately the same distance from New Orleans and Mobile, yet many of the interior natives are clothed only with heat and humidity and spend their entire lives in indolence, living upon fruits and the reptiles, beasts and birds so abundantly furnished by nature. These primitive people, however, never rob or steal except in a petty way. The Rosario mines, located far away from the railroad line, have taken out about $7,000,000 of ore since 1888 and brought it by mules through the dense mountain paths to a point of shipment without ever being interfered with. These mines have an office in New York, and at one time Mr. Valentine was their manager.

POLYCARPO BONILLA, PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS.

Some of the peaks in the great mountain ranges are forever clad with snow, beginning at an altitude of 14,000 feet. Here the scenery is grand beyond description and the vegetation dense and lofty.

Mere lapse of time hardly touches this people. They have defied many centuries, and only now in the mad restlessness of the progress of this century do they begin to falter. Many of the presidents have been educated abroad, and General Bogram, during his incumbency, tried the experiment of giving the press freedom of speech and otherwise conforming to American ideas, with disastrous results to himself.

The inhabitants speak a patois of the Spanish language, and as yet no English speaking people have found it profitable to establish broad commercial relations with this wild domain. In Honduras, with a population of about 500,000, 50 would be a fair estimate of the number of Anglo-Saxons.

Many of the better class travel somewhat extensively and are both educated and entertaining companions. The dethroned President Vasquez is a highly accomplished man, as are President Bonilla and a number of his cabinet, most of whom received a collegiate education in the United States or England. The government invites immigration by generous offers of land, a full title to which is granted by congress, continuing good through all changes in presidents and staffs. Mr. Valentine is especially conspicuous for the zeal he exerts in securing concessions from the government to all responsible American citizens wishing to locate there. His indorsement is the open sesame to the powers that are in charge.

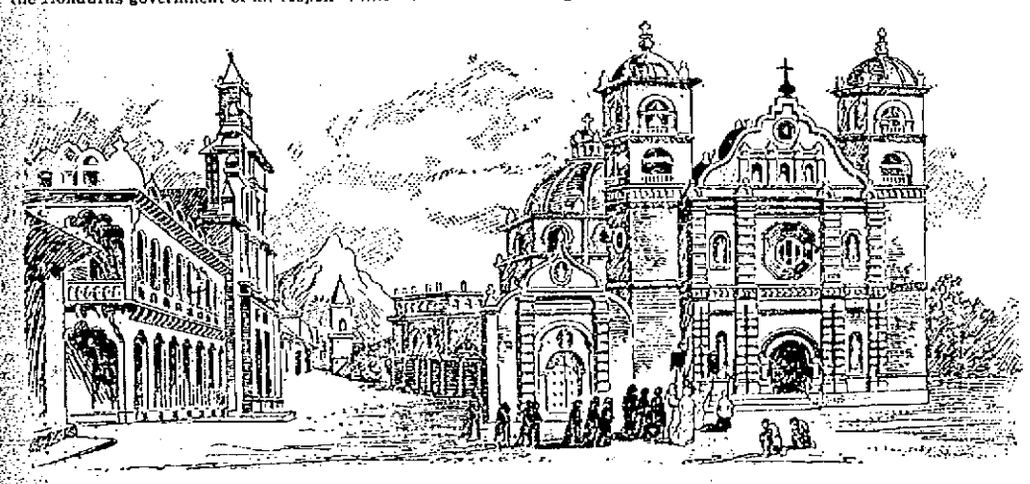
Honduras is very fertile in two things, revolutions and bananas. Of the latter there are no vast plantations, but each and every adult native raises several or more bunches for shipment. It is a game of chance to risk your all in a banana grove, because, a breeze as gentle as a Kansas zephyr would blow it down, while a good healthy wind that would scarcely make the coattail of a Kansas real estate man stand at right angles would transfer the entire plantation from the valley's depth to the mountain tops.

Bananas are raised in patches in the shadow of the mountain, in small clearings surrounded by almost impenetrable giant and gorgeous vegetation, around the little thatched roof dwellings and in wells and holes in the ground. Ships, mostly from New Orleans, make regular trips for this popular fruit and buy it delivered on the boat for 10 cents a bunch. Every bunch must average "eight hands," which, to be sure, is large enough and full grown.

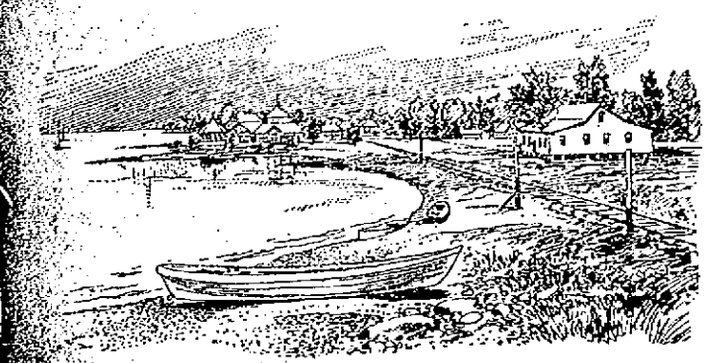
When traversing the paths through the forests on the back of one of the remarkable, tireless and indigenous small mules, or skirting the coast on a banana vessel, the uninitiated would wonder where a shipload of this fruit was to come from. It comes, though, in lighters containing as many as 600 bunches and in dories containing as few as two bunches and a native brown skinned woman apparelled in one brief but usually clean garment. The woods on these occasions are full of bananas, and a ship always secures an ample load in two to five days, when she steams to some southern port of the United States at the average rate of 8 to 12 knots per hour and sells her cargo for a good round profit.

So prolific is the country that cocoanuts are raised in Honduras in such quantities that millions are left on the ground to decay, to be eaten by monkeys and picked up by the natives. Java can't produce better coffee. Sugar cane grows as tall and as sound as a pine sapling. Potatoes are as large in circumference as the girth of a New York alderman. Oranges bear two crops a year. Limes, lemons, guavas and kindred products grow with little or no attention. Sarsaparilla bales from there carried away the premium at the World's fair, while hides and skins were hung with medals. India rubber, lignewood, cedar, fustic, etc., grow prolifically and wild, while mahogany and rosewood are often used for railroad ties. The mineral wealth is vast and alluring—gold, silver, quicksilver, precious stones, asbestus, iron, coal, copper, lead, platina, ochers—all for the mining and picking up.

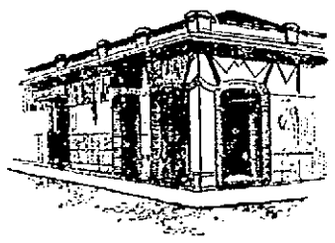
This seems a great deal for one section to possess and reads like a fairy tale. It is, however, a solemn fact that the republic of Honduras, though it is among the largest, the most favored by nature and the least developed by man of any of the five Central American republics, is not attracting immigration or money. There are several good reasons for this. Anywhere in the valleys you can whittle malaria, and the souls of thousands of the English speaking tongue have gone to the last resting place on this malarial breeze. The climate is especially fatal to northern women, who after a short residence become as yellow and thick skinned as the yellow skin of any ripe banana, while the dark complexion of the native woman seems to become softer, richer and paler under the torridity of the sun. Then the unstability of the government keeps foreign money out, and the native money is spent in revolutions. That left—when any is left—the deposed president often decamps with to the United States or England. The Honduranian soldier is not a peer of the average soldier in Coxey's army. His pay is 2 reals (25 cents) a day, and during the infrequent intermissions of internecine troubles he gladly rests his sword and gun against a tree to take up the occupation of carrying banana branches from the cars to the vessel at the rate of 3 cents an hour.



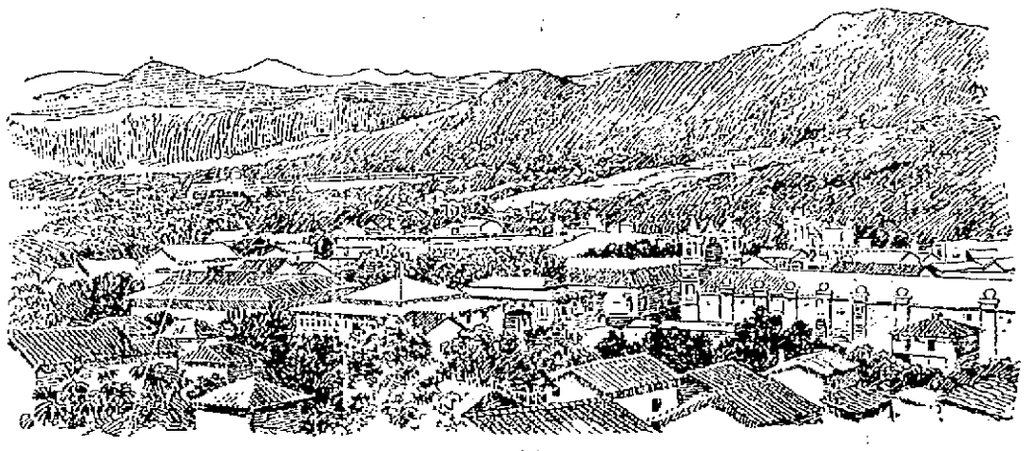
THE PLAZA OF TEGUCIGALPA.



THE HARBOR AT PUERTO CORTEZ.



BANK OF HONDURAS.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF TEGUCIGALPA.

A very fair idea of the life of the people and the richness of the country can be gathered from the following account of a recent traveler in that region:

"From Tegucigalpa to the north and eastward one passes through the old mining districts, where even today may be seen ruder machinery than on the Pacific slope in 1849. Very few of the mines were opened and developed on any system. Shafts of course were dug, but the drifting in most cases was so faulty as to miss the vein. When they struck water, the mine was abandoned through lack of pumping machinery, though near one deserted mining town I could trace a tunnel which was undoubtedly built to carry off excess of water, as was the idea of the Sutro tunnel in Nevada. The crushing, except in one mine owned by an English company, is done with heavy rolling stones, moved by ox power, after which the amalgamation process is gone through with on a cement patio, as they dry coffee, and then the product reduced by fire. Even under such crude management the mining industry of Honduras has been immensely profitable. The country is dotted with holes full of water which with simple machinery would be paying investments. I saw much machinery rusting on the mountain sides which enterprising men had been unable to transport over the miserable paths. In Comayagua I saw silver chlorides that ran over $23,000 to the ton. How rich that ore was may be appreciated when it is known that pure silver is worth only $32,000 to the ton.

"But very few traces of gold have been found on the Pacific slope of the cordilleras. The mountains are tipped up toward the Atlantic and, as one goes down the steep inclines, the different stratifications are easily distinguishable down to granite. In the Indian towns on the Atlantic slope the women on Sunday mornings wash the sand and gravel in rough appliances called "batteas" and, with any luck, secure a sufficient quantity of gold in a few hours to support them for a week. Another difficulty is the scarcity of labor, and it is a fact that good mines are more easily found than men to work them.

"The natives seem to have no ambition to acquire wealth. They build their thatched houses in a banana and palm grove and appear to regret that they are put to the necessity and trouble of plucking the fruit which grows before their door. Once when inquiring my way to a ford across a swollen creek I asked an Indian who was swinging lazily in his hammock to show me its direction. He was "too tired," he said, and $2 did not persuade him to get up. Not being willing to risk crossing without a guide, I camped there for the night, and saw plainly my host had no reason to trouble himself for $2. Behind his hedge of giant cactus he had about 300 chickens, many pigs, his field of corn and plantains all around in every stage of ripening. He knew nothing better than his own condition and was satisfied with his lot. I bought from him for $12 in silver two ounces of washed gold which had been taken from a creek close by. The particles were in size from the head of a pin to a small pea, but of an excellent color. I afterward sold the gold on the coast for double what I had paid.

"As a general rule the aboriginal inhabitants have been much changed by 300 years of contact with whites and by the Spanish conquest, yet among the settlements on the eastern side and not far from Tegucigalpa I passed through communities which have retained to a surprising degree their most primitive customs and in which the aboriginal blood has suffered scarcely any, if, indeed, the slightest, intermixture. The native language quite holds its own, and in Honduras, as in the high country of Guatemala, I observed the preference for the Indian tongue. These Indians are the hereditary enemies of the Sambos, or Mosquitoes, who years ago drove them from the coast by forcing them into slavery. Their necessities are very limited. The women dress in a blue cotton cloth skirt woven by themselves from a peculiar native cotton which grows, and the plant does not die. It has a hard, stony seed in the interior of every boll of cotton, which is picked when it attains about the size of a walnut.

"These people practice what they remember of the Catholic religion, every community having a church with the effigy of the patron saint, before whom, on feast days, they place their burning candles and offerings of fruits. When boys attain the age of 14 they are privileged to select a maiden of 12 for a wife. When the selection is made and ratified by the parents of both parties, the couple go to the house of the groom's father to live. Until the son is able to support his bride he works for his father on wages until he can build a house for himself. There is no ceremony. The mutual agreement of all parties concerned is all that is necessary, after which they are regarded as man and wife.

"These people have great respect for the authority of the general government, and there is no greater event in their lives than the visit of the 'jefe politico' of their department. His stay is usually three days, and is a season of feasting and presenting complaints and petitions for his action, which he settles with the authority of a czar.

DOMINGO VASQUEZ, EX-PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS.

"In the intervals between the official visits all questions between individuals are decided by 'alcaldes,' or justices of the peace, selected from among themselves, and no such thing as an appeal from their decisions is ever heard of. Ostensibly the laws of the state are followed, but the alcalde court is one of equity, and as few of the judges can read or write the state laws are not consulted to any great extent.

"When a presidential election occurs, or an election for congress, these innocent people vote according to the advice they receive from the capital, and such advice is regarded as an order.

"What with indigo, gold washing, mahogany cutting and the carrying trade considerable money comes into their hands, but religious and civil feasts come around with such frequency—and they celebrate them all in drinking bouts and other excesses—that the end of the year finds them with as little money as they had in the beginning. From my observation I believe the people of the country are commencing to see that political changes, no matter what beautiful promises, are powerless to effect the regeneration of the country, and that in general there is a strong feeling growing in favor of emigrants who seek employment and fortune within its limits. In many instances her rulers in former times, for selfish motives, have put every obstacle in the way of the improvement and education of the people that they might fill their own pockets from the public revenue, but now all that is changed and a desire for colonization and a predominance of white blood obtains.

"The government has established schools for Indian children which are fostered with the greatest care, and even in remote towns of small population one comes across schools for artisans thoroughly equipped and under good masters, and unless I had been assured that some of the exquisitely designed furniture which I saw was the work of Indians, I would have believed it to have been made in the finest manufactories of the United States. With a position unequaled, a climate adapted, as one might say, to every caprice, the finest forests of the earth, untold mining wealth and opportunities for agriculture, it can be but a few years before Honduras will take the first place among the republics between the Rio Grande and the isthmus."

Tegucigalpa, the capital city of Honduras, may be said to lie at the bottom of an amphitheater of mountains, the nearer foothills about evenly divided between wood and pasture lands. The city is built upon both sides of the Rio Grande and one side of the Rio Chiquita. The former stream hardly bears out its grandiose title, at least according to the idea of one from the land of the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio.

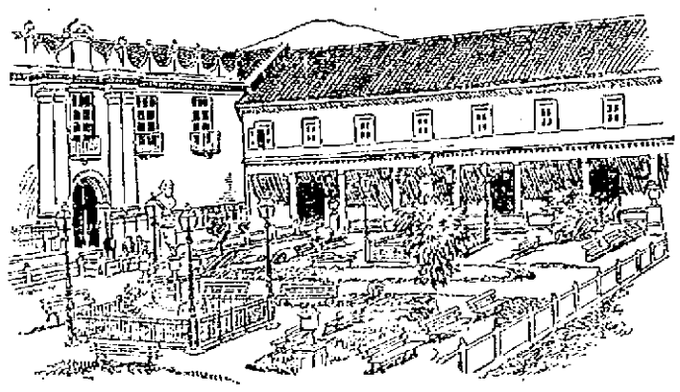
MORAZAN, THE LIBERATOR OF HONDURAS.

At this point and at this season it is merely a brook of boiling foam, from 100 to 200 feet wide, its bed full of smooth, round rocks, while the Chiquita, as its name implies (Spanish for "little one"), is even smaller. During the rainy season, however, both are greatly increased. The fine arched bridge of brick and white sandstone which connects Tegucigalpa with its suburb, Comayaguaita, as the Brooklyn bridge connects New York with its auxiliary, is really an imposing work of art. One never tires of lounging upon its parapet and watching the lavenderas at work below.

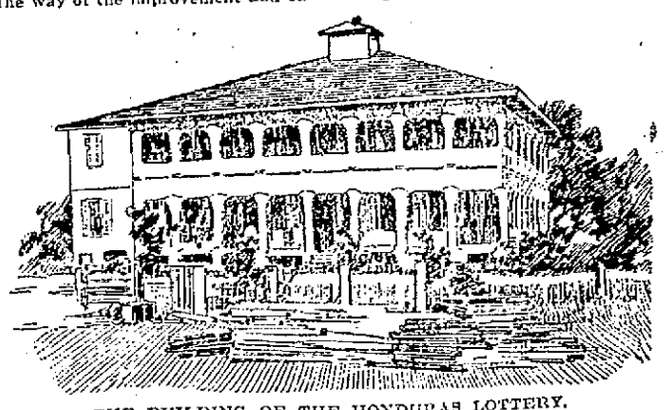
The name of this ancient mining town, so puzzling to tongues unaccustomed to the Spanish, is easy enough to pronounce when one gets used to it—as if spelled Tay-goese-ee-ghal-pah, accenting the fourth syllable. In the aboriginal language it was two words, which signified "mountain of silver," and well indeed has it deserved the appellation. On this elevated plateau, 3,000 feet above sea level, it is built upon and completely surrounded by mines which in former times yielded gloriously of the precious metal.

There are three pretty parks beside the Plaza Moyo, all adorned with flowers and statuary. There are two banks, the Banco Centro Americano and the Banco Nacional Hondureno, and paper money does not circulate in the country. Three newspapers are published in Tegucigalpa—La Nacion, weekly, and La Republica and La Gaceta, both semiweekly. There are two universities, several colleges and 573 public schools within the republic. The schools are nominally free and education is compulsory, according to the constitution, but the law in the latter regard is not enforced. During recent years the government has been paying more attention to educational matters.

Tegucigalpa is not rich in "points of interest." There is a pretty plaza, where the band plays on pleasant evenings and the people promenade in two great revolving circles, after the fashion of Spanish-Americans, the women marching solidly in pairs in one direction, the men in the other, so that they are continually meeting, staring and smiling at one another.



THE PALACE AND STATE UNIVERSITY.



THE BUILDING OF THE HONDURAS LOTTERY.

## Notes About Honduras.

It is the boast of the people that Francisco Morazan, the "liberator" of Central America as Bolivar is honored in South America and Washington in North America, was born in 1788. His father was a native of Puerto Rico, but his mother was a Tegucigalpan. It is said that he prided himself greatly on the fact that his ancestors came from the birthplace of Napoleon—a circumstance which his descendants, to whom strangers are usually introduced, never fail to mention, and which proves that the greatest men are not without their weaknesses.

The largest concession of placer mines ever made in Honduras was that made to Major E. A. Burke of New Orleans in 1880. It includes many miles of the Guayapi river, with a distance of 500 varas' width on each side of the river. A vara is the Spanish yard, about one-[illegible] of our measurement.

Roads are the first prime necessity of Honduras.

The first glimpse of Honduras' capital is disappointing to the weary traveler, as after toilsome days on muleback he scrambles through dust, cacti and rolling stones down the sharp slopes of the mountains [illegible] it. The town occupies the center of a small bare plateau 30 miles or so southwest from Comayagua and 80 miles from the Pacific and is surrounded by almost perpendicular peaks.

Central America furnishes many opportunities for the investment of capital in commercial, agricultural and mining enterprises. Other foreign countries are not slow to realize this.

At present nearly all the mining capital of Honduras is held by citizens of the United States, to a grand total of many millions of dollars.

The movements of the stranger within the boundaries of Honduras are as closely watched as if he were a newspaper correspondent in the domains of the czar.

# FOR A PLATFORM

## Mr. Bryan's Letter to N. Y. Leaders.

THE PROBABLE OUTCOME OF THE MOVEMENT.

### N. Y. Democrats are Discussing It.

New York, Sept. 28.—Typewritten copies of the letter alleged to have been written by W. Jennings Bryan on the Greater New York campaign are being circulated among the local "free silver" Democrats. The letter is said to have been brought to Colonel William L. Brown, and it is claimed Mr. Brown placed the matter before John C. Sheehan, leader of Tammany Hall. The letter is as follows:

"A triumph of the Democracy of Greater New York, except under the auspices of the issue that animates the party, will have the same moral effect as a renewed and affirmed triumph of the agencies led by Senator Hanna. When parties cease to represent certain fixed principles, the supreme prerogative of the ballot becomes prostituted to a contest between organizations for the spoils of office and the enjoyment of success. To this prostitution of the ballot may be ascribed every chapter of shame and corruption in the history of American municipal government. It is better to have a government by the Republican party, responsibility to its declarations, than government by Democratic partisans without responsibility to Democratic principles.

"Many persons confound opposition with principle. A mere partisan Democratic opposition to the candidates of the Republican party cannot be dignified with the time-honored banner of Jefferson and Tilden. One of the most fascinating fallacies of the day is the claim that opposition to the administration of office by partians is a principle. So-called non-partisan government is not a principle, and should it be accepted it would eliminate political parties from municipal affairs and invite reasonless contests. Government might as well be decided by the future of rival colors on the football field. The Democratic party is the enemy of this fallacy. I do not, therefore, subscribe in any way to the theory that good city government is to be found without party. If the dream of non-partisan government becomes a reality, then would arise a condition of contests for power between citizens' unions and people's unions, each claiming to be the only purveyors of purity in government.

"The proposition to govern Greater New York through an organization known as the Citizens' union is one of the most vicious heresies that assail our political progress, and the more dangerous because of its alluring sponsorship. Government by the Democratic party or the Republican party without adherence to issues, and government of the Citizens' union, instead of a government by the people, becomes government by an organization. I would consider it a calamity if New York begins its greater career without the auspices of political principle and responsibility.

"The Democratic party is the party of home rule, but home rule does not mean irresponsibility to the nation at large. The great cities are part of the state and country; they are the granaries, treasuries, clearing houses and capitals of culture and science; they are created, not of themselves, but of the whole people's toil and progress; therefore, it is un-natural and artificial to avoid responsibility to national issues, and political cowardice and political crime.

"Greater New York will be the uncrowned capital of America. The Democrats of New York have a responsibility, not only to themselves and the greater city, but to their party and its living principle and the nation. This election is the most important and influential political event between 1896 and 1900. To suggest that the Democratic party platform has no place in this contest is to admit a doubt of its wisdom, and places the Democratic party on a par with the fallacy of non-political government. The issue is the life of the party not the garment, and to alter or deduct from the declarations of the assembled party is moral injury; nor have battalions which fought, now on one side, now on another, now shoulder to shoulder as friends, now bayonet to bayonet as enemies, a place in honorable warfare."

Inquiry among the Tammany leaders failed to establish the authenticity of the letter.

### HEAGHNEY'S DEBT TO CLINTON.

Clinton, Mass., Sept. 28.—At a meeting of the selectmen for the purpose of having an informal conference with the bondsmen of ex-Town Treasurer William F. Heaghney, looking to a settlement of the latter's indebtedness to the town out of court, Attorney Evans, who represented several of the bondsmen, said that he was not authorized to make any propositions. They were, of course, surprised at the extent of the discrepancies as revealed by the investigations of the selectmen, and desired more time in which to examine the matter themselves.

Dr. Bowers, chairman of the board, said that if the bondsmen were not prepared to make an offer of settlement, or to admit their liability, he could not submit the accounts to them for their inspection, as it would be to the town's detriment to do so.

### SIGHTSEER MURDERED.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—A mysterious murder developed yesterday in the finding in front of the Gaiety theater of the body of Benjamin Frank Lamar, a prominent farmer of Fairland, Oklahoma, with his skull crushed. Lamar, who was an Odd Fellow and a member of the territorial legislature, came to St. Louis several days ago with a party of friends to see the sights and attend the fall festivities, which begin next month. The dead man's friends say that Lamar, who had been drinking, occupied a box at the theater. He had a large sum of money with him when last seen, but this was gone.

### BOSTON MAN WON.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 28.—Joe Elms of Boston defeated Patsy Corrigan of Trenton in a 20-round bout at the Trenton Athletic club last night.


**Rosy Cheeks and Sparkling Eyes.**
Follow the use of Utah Kidney Beans.

The Turners' great discovery. The warning notes from the kidneys are, backache, urinary trouble, frequent thirst, rheumatism, burning urine, dropsical swellings, irregular heart action. Heed the warning at once. Your life is in danger. Utah Kidney-Beans regulate the kidneys, cure all urinary and bladder troubles surely and quickly. Utah Kidney Beans, discovered and perfected by The Turners, of Philadelphia. THE TURNERS also make PO-MELBA—The Infant's Friend, the Invalid's Benefactor. A perfect food. A new discovery for the little ones and for the weak. TURNERS' LITTLE LIVER TURNERS—A very small pill. Turns your liver.

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Restored in young, old or middle-aged men. Night losses, drains and emissions cease at once. The Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Lost Manhood, Atrophy, Undevelopment, all Diseases and Weaknesses of Man, from whatever cause, permanently and privately cured by the use of The Old Dr. Hallock Electric Pills. **CURED** This famous, magical medicine will do away with the mental tortures patients suffer from, and instead of flabby nerves, will give you nerves of steel and a confident, buoyant nature. The pills used by THE OLD Doctor since 1848, and with universal success. Price $1 per box. Pills sent by mail, closely sealed, in plain wrapper, on receipt of price. Full direction, showing what to eat and what not to eat and other valuable information sent with each order for pills.

We prepare our Electric Pills on an accumulated medical experience of over 40 years, and we warrant them to cure. We sell them at a price within the reach of all men. We have no free prescriptions, free cures or C. O. D. methods. We employ no agents. Beware of so-called Free cures and prescriptions, for you will be disappointed, but instead, pay $1 for genuine medicine like The Old Dr. Hallock Electric Pills, prepared by a reliable old established institution.

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A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT
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UNEXCELLED ENTERTAINERS
**GORMAN'S**
**Merry Makers**
Presenting a Sparkling Programme of Vocal and Instrumental Gems.

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Change of play each evening. Special scenery properties, electrical and mechanical effects carried for each production. New songs, dances and refined specialties at each performance.
Evening prices, 10, 20 and 30c.
Matinee prices, 10 and 20c.

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**Prof. Fred Barrael**
Assisted by MISS BESSIE FOSTER, the celebrated mind reader and MISS ALICE HODGSON, the champion lady whistling soloist of the world. Spiritualism in full light on the open stage, producing the most wonderful manifestations ever witnessed.

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In the New District
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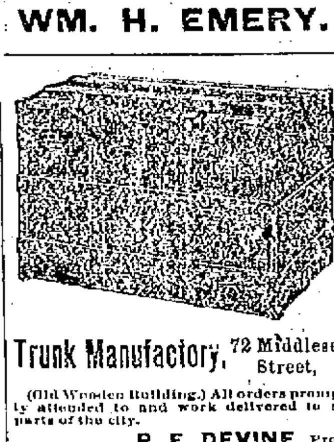

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Representing the very HEIGHT OF FASHION, made of Pure Lambs' Wool Scotch Cheviot, in very latest Interwoven Stripe, Broken Checks or Subdued Plaids in Olive, Tobacco, Mouse, Oxford and other fashionable shades

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**ANOTHER MARVELOUS OFFER ARE THOSE**

## MEN'S IMPORTED CLAY WORSTED DRESS SUITS

Lined with Leather Cloth—Also at **$9.80.**

These can be had in single and double breasted Sack and Cutaway Frock Styles, and we defy the best experts to tell the difference between them and the $20.00 Clay Worsted Suits sold elsewhere. They can't do it, for the very good reason that there is NO difference, because ours at $9.80 and the others at $20.00 are identical in every respect.

**AND NOW A FEW WORDS ABOUT**

## The Men's All-Wool Suits We Sell at $4.85

Above all things, don't confound them with the $8.00 Suits shown by other houses, ours are what others are not, viz: **1st—STRICTLY ALL WOOL. 2d—FULL TAILOR-MADE. 3d—SHRUNKEN IN THE CLOTH BEFORE BEING MADE.** These are three essential points—points that can easily be found in thoroughly dependable clothing. Men who are not above saving a few dollars should ask to see these suits. True, we sell them at $4.85, but they are just as good at $4.85 as though you had paid the full price, which is $8.00.

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| To Boston. Lve. | Arr. | From Boston. Lve. | Arr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 45 | 8 50 | 6 00 | 7 07 |
| 6 55 | 7 40 | 6 25 | 7 51 |
| 6 43 | 7 58 | 6 40 | 7 56 |
| 7 05 | 8 02 | 7 55 | 9 10 |
| 7 20 | 8 10 | *8 30 | 9 10 |
| 7 28 | 8 15 | *9 00 | 9 38 |
| 7 33 | 8 50 | 9 15 | §10 25 |
| 7 43 | 8 37 | *2 30 | 10 07 |
| 7 50 | 8 55 | 10 00 | 11 15 |
| *8 50 | 9 50 | 10 45 | 11 58 |
| 9 15 | 10 35 | 11 30 | §12 07 |
| 9 40 | 10 40 | 12 00 | §12 50 |
| 11 00 | 12 04 | *1 00 | §1 33 |
| §11 42 | 12 25 | *1 15 | 1 52 |
| §12 14 | 1 05 | 2 00 | 3 04 |
| 1 40 | 2 50 | *3 00 | §3 40 |
| 3 00 | 4 25 | 3 47 | 5 03 |
| §3 47 | 4 30 | 4 11 | §5 32 |
| §4 02 | 4 45 | 4 47 | 6 35 |
| 4 25 | 6 30 | *5 00 | 6 45 |
| §5 21 | 6 15 | 5 35 | 6 35 |
| 5 44 | 7 10 | 5 47 | 6 57 |
| *5 22 | 7 05 | 6 14 | 7 30 |
| *7 48 | 8 33 | *7 30 | §8 08 |
| §8 40 | 9 42 | *8 00 | §8 58 |
| | | 10 15 | 11 24 |
| | | 11 20 | 12 23 |

Sunday Trains.

| Lve. | Arr. | Lve. | Arr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| §7 20 | 8 10 | 2 15 | §3 05 |
| §7 28 | 8 15 | 9 00 | §10 07 |
| 8 43 | 9 50 | 1 00 | §1 57 |
| §9 19 | 10 10 | 5 00 | §5 59 |
| §4 25 | 5 32 | 7 30 | §8 18 |
| §5 53 | 7 00 | 8 00 | §8 38 |
| | | 9 00 | 10 05 |

Western Division

| To Boston. Lve. | Arr. | From Boston. Lve. | Arr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 50 | 8 53 | 7 30 | 8 33 |
| 8 15 | 9 10 | 9 25 | 10 37 |
| 9 35 | 10 34 | 10 25 | 11 46 |
| 10 50 | 12 03 | 11 50 | 1 05 |
| 12 05 | 1 31 | 2 15 | 3 19 |
| 12 45 | 1 55 | 3 15 | 4 55 |
| 2 30 | 3 44 | 4 35 | 5 45 |
| 2 55 | 4 02 | 5 01 | 6 20 |
| 4 05 | 5 23 | 6 04 | 7 13 |
| 5 10 | 6 42 | 6 35 | 7 48 |
| 6 15 | 7 56 | 9 40 | 10 37 |
| 7 00 | 8 06 | 11 10 | 12 15 |
| 9 25 | 10 34 | | |

Sunday Trains.

| Lve. | Arr. | Lve. | Arr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 15 | 9 27 | 8 00 | 9 17 |
| 12 05 | 1 20 | 11 43 | 12 58 |
| 4 15 | 5 28 | 5 00 | 6 23 |
| 5 33 | 6 55 | 8 10 | 9 40 |
| 8 45 | 9 58 | | |

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

§From Middlesex Station only.

‖ Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Allan, Anchor, Warren, French, German, and Italian steamship lines to or from Boston, New York, Liverpool, and Queenstown. Drafts issued for £1 and upwards on Ireland, England, Scotland, and all parts of the world. English sovereigns and Canada bills bought at Murphy's steamship agency, 15 Appleton st.

FLOWER POTS AT LOW PRICE.

We have just received a large invoice of flower pots which we will sell regardless of cost. All sizes. Come early. Dickson Bros. Big Tea Store, 68 Merrimack street.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central st.

Pay taxes promptly and save trouble and expense hereafter.

Elegant rubber-tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson street. Telephone 556-3.

Coal that will burn! You want some? W. E. Livinston, 15 Thorndike street, sells it.

Your coal bin now. Rourke & Sullivan will fill it with the best stock. 220 Central street.

**Burn Wilson's Coal.**

There is a great diversity of fashionable styles in the winter overcoats shown by J. L. Chalifoux this season. The choice of colors has the widest range, the fit is unsurpassed, and the trimmings are exceptionally good.

The M. Steinert & Sons Co., Lowell's leading piano dealers, will remove their immense stock of pianos from 51 Merrimack street to 34 Prescott street, Thursday, September 30. Take advantage of their grand removal sale.

SUPERIOR COURT—LILLEY, J.

At yesterday morning's session of the Supreme court the case of O'Brien vs. the City of Lowell, went on. The defendant, through its attorney, City Solicitor Qua, began to put in its case. The evidence tended to show that there was no negligence in the city, as alleged in the declaration, but that the methods employed in constructing the Billings street sewer were the same as are ordinarily employed in such work.

CARD OF THANKS

We, the undersigned, hereby tender our sincere thanks to the carders and weavers and spinners of the Textile Union of Lowell for the consoling sympathy shown us in the death of Mrs. Bridget Maloney, our wife and mother. Your beautiful floral tributes and your acts of kindness will ever be gratefully remembered by us.

—Peter Maloney.
—John Mullarkey.

## AN IRISH SPOTTER

HENRY FAOXN HAS A SLICK PROTEGE NAMED SULLIVAN.

A Lawrence paper says

Spotter Sullivan is spoken of by the lawyers in court as the best witness they ever saw. Sullivan travels all over the state securing evidence against men who sell liquor illegally. For this service he gets $5 a day and his expenses. He is employed a great deal by the well known opponent of liquor selling, Mr. Faxon. Once in the western part of the state when Sullivan was a witness some of the best lawyers in the state cross-examined him for six hours at a stretch and failed to shake his testimony.

Sullivan is an Irishman whose brogue is so thick that one could almost cut it with a knife. He works his way into the good graces of the illegal sellers by giving them the pedigree of their families in the old country and has no trouble in securing damaging evidence. Sullivan is now wearing a full beard. He says he could disguise his appearance so that he could go back to Haverhill and purchase more liquor of men he has convicted.—Haverhill Gazette.

## SIXTH REGIMENT FIELD DAY

WILL BE HELD AT SOUTHBRIDGE—AN ELABORATE PROGRAM.

The citizens of Southbridge having invited the 6th Infantry to hold its fall field day at that place, orders have been issued arranging for the mobilization of the command in the town on October 6. Companies are to report in fatigue uniform, with fatigue caps and leggings, overcoat to be worn in yoke. Companies A, H, and L will take the train in Boston (B. & A. R. R.) at 7 a. m. The other companies will proceed by the railroads most convenient to their stations.

The morning manoeuvres will consist of an attack on Southbridge by Companies A, B, C, D, G, H and I, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Woodward, Colonel Parsons, with the rest of the regiment acting as a defending force. Umpires will be selected to judge the manoeuvres, and will not allow combatants to approach, under any circumstances, nearer than 40 yards. The attacking party, officers and men, will be designated by a band of white cloth around the left arm, above the shoulder.

The citizens of Southbridge will furnish the command a dinner. The regiment will leave for home about 5.30 o'clock.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 51 MERK ST.

# EXCITING SCENE

## At Tower's Corner This Afternoon.

### A RUNAWAY HORSE DASHES ALONG SIDEWALK

### And Collides With Several Obstacles.

From Yesterday's 6 O'Clock Extra.

A most exciting runaway occurred at about 4.30 o'clock this afteroon at Tower's Corner.

While nearly fifty people were watching the baseball returns on the Mall bulletin a runaway horse dashed up Central street through the crowd, a number of people barely escaping being run over.

At the Lowell Trust company's door stood Charles Hanson's carriage and the runaway collided with this, breaking the wheel. Then the horse cleared the stone post in front of Frank Barnard's saloon, freeing itself from the buggy and dashed along the sidewalk to the great peril of many who were there.

At Dr. Holbrook's corner, the animal struck a projecting sign and smashed it and then started across Appleton street, apparently for the entrance of Erdis' fruit store at the other side of the street.

Henry Garity, proprietor of the Farragut house, and several others made unsuccessful efforts to stop the animal.

Just as the horse was crossing Appleton street it stumbled and fell in a heap and was caught.

By a most miraculous chance no one was hurt.

## FEENEY AND PRESTON

THEY WILL BE RIVAL CANDIDATES FOR WOBURN MAYORALTY, ACCORDING TO POLITICIANS.

Woburn, Sept. 28.—"To bring about a movement for non-partisanship in city matters, all depends upon the democratic city committee of that body votes to allow its members and the democratic voters generally to take up the standard of independence in the coming city campaign, it will be an established fact, so far as nominations are concerned. Success at the polls is another matter, even if the movement has the support of both parties. Woburn has had the experience of a candidate for mayor, supported by both parties, yet suffering defeat."

The above opinion was yesterday expressed by a long-headed politician one who has for years made a study of local public affairs.

He has no expectation that the democratic city committee will give any such liberty to its membership or that it will take any action whatever in the matter. He believes, however, that a resolution will be offered, providing that the lambs may stray into a large pasture, but he feels assured the fences will be kept intact.

He expressed great surprise that the republican committee should commit the party to its ideas of city campaign and looks for trouble. He says that the charter committee, to stand any chance of success, must nominate a democrat for mayor. Here, he says, the republicans will lose, particularly if the regular democrats should nominate a gold democrat, as now seems absolutely necessary if the non-partisanship movement gets free sailing.

He admits that the next meeting of the democratic city committee means a good deal to local politics and may shape affairs for some years to come.

He believes that the candidates for the mayoralty will be those of last year Feeney and Preston.

## CRISP GOSSIP

Judge at court of naturalization:—"What government do you live under?" Would-be Citizen, who has been reading the papers:—"Government by injunction."

And he was undoubtedly designated as one of the dangerous classes.

Now it is that Autumn's chilly touch transforms the forest into a phantasmagoria of colors, for the trees have nearly all assumed their dying splendor and like the setting sun, their glory is now apparent to all. Along the line from Boston to Lowell, this morning, I noticed many beautiful autumnal scenes. At Wilmington Junction, or perhaps nearer to the Tewksbury almshouse stands a tree, alone amid a field of green, the leaves of which are of deepest red. So beautiful did it appear in the contrast that one of the admirers of nature upon the car gave voice to his delight at it, attracting the attention of all to the pleasing sight.

There is no truth in the report that Lewis E. McBrayne returned from Europe wearing his hair a la Cleo de Merode.

The Shut club is a great institution in more ways than one and one particular advantage that it possesses over other institutions of the kind is that its officers and members are of such nationalities that the club is blessed with two New Year's Days in the same year, the second, the Rosh Hashana, having begun yesterday. The club is at present making New Year's calls once more.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

MEN WHO ARE WEAK BROKEN DOWN DISCOURAGED

Men who suffer from the effects of disease, overwork, worry, from the follies of youth or the excesses of manhood, from unnatural drains, weakness or lack of development of any organ, failure of vital forces, unfitness for marriage, all such men should "come to the fountain head" for a scientific method of marvellous power to vitalize, develop, restore, and sustain. We will mail, without charge in a plain sealed envelope, a pamphlet that Tells It All. Nothing sent unasked, no exposure, no deception. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO.
64 NIAGARA STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

That Spot...

First size of a dime; next size of a dollar; then big as the palm of your hand. The end: entire baldness. Stop it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Makes Hair Grow

# A TERRIBLE FALL

## Charles Roark Probably Fatally Injured

### WHILE PICKING APPLES THIS AFTERNOON.

### Fell Twenty-Five Feet and Struck on His Back.

From Yesterday's 6 O'Clock Extra.

A man named Charles Roarke, residing on the Tremont corporation, while picking apples at the orchard of Mr. Russell in upper Merrimack street, late this afternoon, fell from a ladder to the ground, a distance of 25 feet, striking on his head.

He was picked up unconscious and taken to St. John's hospital in the ambulance. His entire body below his shoulders is paralyzed and his injuries may prove fatal.

## ENGLISHMEN LOSE AT CRICKET.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28.—The three-day cricket match begun on Friday morning last between a picked team of Philadelphia amateurs and Captain Warner's English amateur team ended yesterday afternoon in a victory for the Philadelphians with four wickets to spare. The score stood. English, first inning, 53; second inning, 372; total, 435.

Philadelphia, first inning, 242; second inning, 194 (with the loss of six wickets); total, 436.

Though the first inning of the Englishmen ended so disastrously, they batted in great style in their second, and when stumps were drawn Saturday evening had tallied 286 runs for the loss of only four wickets. They could not keep up this average yesterday, however, and their full quota of wickets fell with the addition of only 87 runs, bringing their total for the inning up to 372 and their grand total to 435.

The Philadelphians went in for their second inning with 144 to make to win. This they accomplished through clever batting and patient defense.

## FIRST TASTE OF THE GAME.

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 28.—The Harvard football squad had its first real taste of the game yesterday afternoon, when the first eleven lined up against the second for two good stretches of regular scrimmage play. The exhibition of team work was excellent, and the strength of the first eleven's line of returns told in every play. A large number of coaches and old 'varsity men were on the field. The first eleven's line was the same as usual except that Swain temporarily took Wheeler's place at left tackle. Behind the line Dibblee and Sullivan did excellent work, but Haughton's work at full-back is not as yet up to that of Brown, who took his place during the last half of the play.

The first eleven's center was good for gains every time, and the work of Donald at right tackle was brilliant. In defensive play the work was not as strong. A former player who saw the squad for the first time said that he had never before seen such a lot of good material competing for the university team.

## FOUR RACES PULLED OFF.

Readville, Mass., Sept. 28.—The New England Trotting Horse Breeders' association had a bright but cold day for the opening of its annual meeting at Readville park yesterday afternoon, and the spectators were chilled through before the close of the racing. Four races were pulled off. In the two-year-olds race Authentic made short work of his competitors, shutting them both out in the first heat. Nowaday won the two-year-old filly race easily in two straight.

In the 2:11 pace, the first three heats seemed to fire the horses, and Refina, who had better singing qualities than the others, then reeled off three in succession and secured first money.

The race for foals of 1894 was the best of the day, being a fighting race throughout. Nico finally won after seven heats had been paced, taking the decisive heat in a hot finish with Mikado.

## THREW UP THE SPONGE.

Pittsburg, Sept. 28.—The six-round boxing contest between Ellwood McCloskey of Philadelphia and Joe Leonard of this city was ended in the fifth round by Leonard throwing up the sponge after being so nearly knocked out that it was folly to prolong the fight.

The 10-round go at McKeesport between Mike Farragher of Youngstown and Peter Sheehan of McKeesport was declared a draw by Referee Conlin.

## JACK DALY A GOOD DANCER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28.—Young Griffo and Jack Daly of Wilmington boxed six rounds at the Arena last night. Griffo had the better of the bout throughout, and especially in the last three rounds displayed his remarkable skill. He landed on Daly where and when he pleased. On the other hand, Daly danced all around the Australian, making a number of wild swings. Neither man received any damaging blows.

## ARE DROWNED PROBABLY.

Boston, Sept. 28.—Four young men in a 16-foot catboat sailed out into the tossing waters of Boston harbor, Sunday noon. They have not returned, and their families are wild over their possible fate. The men are Richard Fitzgibbons, about 26 years old; Timothy Connors of Everett street, about 23; William Quirk, 23 years old, and Henry Ballen, East Boston, 28 years old. Mr. Ballen is married and has three children; the others are single.

## BASE BALL.

A. G. Spalding, the well known base ball magnate, who has just returned from a trip to England, says that he was more than impressed with the interest that is now being taken in base ball in Great Britain and for the first time since its introducton there it has a promising outlook.

When the American game of base ball was introduced to England it was utterly impossible to make expenses and the clubs for years were carried on at a loss. Now the game has a very strong hold throughout the Midlands and the north of England. The Derby club, for the first time since it was organized has this year paid all its expenses and can now be considered a paying venture. This is indeed gratifying to those who helped build up the game in England.

While Mr. Spalding was in England, the first game for the possession of the championship cup was played, the Derby club winning, thereby becoming possessors of the trophy for 1897.

While they have their own association in England, they play under the rules of the National league, and follow our regulations in every respect minutely.

Mr. Spalding states, that, of course, he was interested personally in the development of base ball in England. His first connection with the game in that country dates back to 1874, when he arranged a trip for the Bostons and Philadelphia athletes. On this trip base ball and cricket were played by the team very successfully; in fact, Mr. Spalding even laughs now when he tells about having played cricket when the team was in England as baseball players, and succeeded in beating some very strong cricket teams. While considerable interest was manifested in the game at that time—more out of curiosity than anything else—the good work then accomplished is now bearing results.

The second invasion of England by American ball players ocuerred in 1889, when Mr. Spalding's "Round the World" teams played throughout England and created a deal of enthusiasm. After this trip, which was successful in every particular, a team of college players visited England in the summer of 1889 and played several important games. After these trips a number of prominent English gentlemen became interested in the sport.

One of the most ardent admirers of American base ball is Francis Ley, of Derby, who has been interested in the game since 1889. He has gone to considerable expense in fitting up grounds and paying expenses and is considered today the head and front of base ball in Great Britain. He has never lost any of his interest or enthusiasm and he says the time will come when base ball will be a paying institution if properly handled and will be as popular in England as it is in America. His efforts have certainly been centralized toward procuring a good team for the Derby club, and he finally succeeded in winning the championship cup, which was presented by A. G. Spalding for the championship of Great Britain and has been competed for since 1889.

While in England, Mr. Spalding met Dr. W. H. Wray, of the Crystal Palace club. Dr. Wray, who is an enthusiastic follower of the game, has made a careful study of the rules, and umpires most of the games that are played there and is in every particular a "crank."

It seems to be a hard thing to make any other game than cricket popular in England. Mr. Spalding, however, is firmly convinced of the merits of base ball and feels confident that it will make a place for itself among English make for itself a place among English sports. To his way of thinking, after having made a careful survey of the field when abroad, the time is not far distant when an international base ball match will be played between England and America. When that time arrives, Mr. Spalding believes that base ball matches between these countries will outrival any other international contests ever held, be it athletics, yacht races or cricket matches. In the sports just enumerated, they attract but certain classes, whereas base ball appeals to the masses.

Mr. Spalding was quite amused at the way the newspapers handled the game in England, although they do not give it the same space we do here. They nevertheless pay some attention to it, but in a very crude way. The scores are not printed in full only by innings. They are, however, adapting many of the slang phrases that are so popular with the ball crank of this country.

The late Martin Sullivan of this city played in England with the Chicagos.

## JEWISH NEW YEAR

OBSERVED BY LOCAL HEBREWS YESTERDAY.

The Hebrews of Lowell observed their New Year feast yesterday. Business was entirely suspended in all the establishments and signs in the windows announced that they would be closed on Monday and Tuesday.

A service was held early in the morning at the McIntyre street synagogue but the principal service was in the afternoon when Rabbi Wolfson delivered a sermon in the Hebrew language. At 6 o'clock in the evening prayers were held led by M. Udlevitch, and there was singing by a choir. A similar service will be held today. Next Tuesday will be the Day of Atonement.

## COLORED SINGERS

ENTERTAINED LARGE AUDIENCES AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

A large audience attended the concert given by the Clafin University Plantation Medley quartette of Orangeburg, S. C., in the vestry of St. Paul's Methodist church last evening. The quartette is composed of colored students of the university and had with it Dr. L. M. Dutton, president of the university, who delivered an address.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## PARTRIDGE'S PARTY

WILL START FOR KLONDIKE NEXT MONTH.

Capt. Partridge's Klondike party had a meeting last night and the expedition will probably start from Boston the latter part of October.

The barque that will be bought for the trip is a three-master of 420 tons, the "Moguntiicook," which now lies at Baltimore. The price asked is $20,000 and the fact that insurance companies are willing to insure her for $10,000 indicates that the boat is perfectly seaworthy.

It is proposed to carry along a steam launch, which will be used to convey the party up the Yukon river to the gold fields. The barque will take a large cargo of provisions, the object being to sell considerable in Alaska. The promoters of the expedition will meet again next week.

The only remedy in the world that will at once stop itchiness of the skin in any part of the body, that is absolutely safe and never failing, is Doan's Ointment. Get it from your dealer.

Our Clothing.

We are proud of it—We have good reason to be. We know every stitch of it. We placed our orders for it in the hands of only the best makers. We have watched the progress of its making and well know its thoroughness. The materials have been carefully selected. Every detail is the best. The trimmings and finish of the minutest details will stand the required test.

MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS

In all Fall materials, colors and shapes. Our showing of fashionably cut and finished garments in popular shades of Coverts, Cheviots and Worsteds is, without doubt, the most satisfactory in the city. Prices range from $6 to $18.

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS

Our $10 Overcoats are shown in Meltons, Kerseys, Coverts, Boucles, brown, blue, black and light-mixed effects. They are up to the quality sold anywhere in the city for $15.

Our $15 Winter Overcoats embrace all the foreign and domestic high grade overcoats, nothing that is fashionable, durable or comfortable is omitted from this line.

J. L. Chalifoux
49 to 59 Central Street.

STILL THEY MOVE.

We wonder sometimes how others will get such high prices for Pianos when the purchaser can save money by us—buying of us is the same as from the manufacturers and you should note our prices and terms. Each and every customer gets 12 lessons free, which is a saving for you. Prices and terms must move the pianos. Large size up. Pianos with stool, scarf, book and 12 lessons for $265.00. We give warrantee, also keep Piano in tune one year free of charge. Why do you wait if looking for a Piano, we have a new line direct from our factory with the new and latest designs in cases. We will give you all we can for square pianos and organs in trade. New Upright Piano, handsome case, will sell on easy terms, price $235.00. This would be cheap at $325.00. We are here for business and must move the goods if prices will do it. Our rent is small, consequently we shall sell accordingly. Orders taken for tuning and repairing will receive prompt attention and prices the lowest. Call and see for yourself. Our parlors are open evenings.

ESTEY, A. H. Rogers, Mgr. 145 MERRIMACK ST.

Splendid Business Opportunity

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED IN LOWELL.

Stock and Fixtures of one of the Most Attractive Shoe Stores in Lowell For Sale.

Well established business; fine location; reasonable rent; great corner for shoe repairing and a grand opening for the right man. Apply at Sun Office if you are interested.

J. H. COSTELLO, CARPENTER and JOBBER
120 LAWRENCE STREET.
All order promptly attended to.

LARGE, ELEGANT
Boarding and Lodging House
on one of the main streets for sale or will exchange for a cottage in city.
DONOVAN & MANSUR,
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central street
Lowell, Mass. Telephone 403-4.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.

CENTRAL STREET,

Grand Display of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WEAVES

IN

DRESS GOODS

Thousands of Yards of

Elegant and Exquisite Designs and Colorings

in Silk and Wool Mixtures, Silk and Wool Plaids, Silk and Wool Novelties, Silk and Wool Brocades and all other qualities that are to be popular this season. Never before were such fine and desirable goods offered at so low prices. We cordially invite you to visit this department before purchasing, as we can assure that it will be to your advantage to do so. Many of the patterns are original and cannot be duplicated, therefore an early inspection is advised.

Cook, Taylor & Co.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

TOMORROW

THE DAMAGED FINE WOOL

BLANKETS

Will be put on sale. We expect a big crowd, as they are great bargains. But we are prepared in our large Blanket Department with five large square tables to show goods and plenty of help.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2.50 | Blankets | for | $1.49 | Pair. |
| 3.00 | " | " | 1.98 | " |
| 3.50 | " | " | 2.49 | " |
| 4.00 | " | " | 2.98 | " |
| 5.00 | " | " | 3.49 | " |
| 6.00 | " | " | 3.98 | " |
| 7.50 | " | " | 4.49 | " |

They are the best values we ever offered and nice, fine Blankets, and with only slight imperfections.

SALE TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

**FEMININE FADS**

TOMORROW'S SUN WILL HAVE A PAGE DEVOTED TO LADIES' FANCIES, FALL STYLES, AND NOVELTIES IN DRESS.

# THE LOWELL SUN

21ST YEAR — LOWELL, MASS., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1897. — 8 PAGES 1 CENT

**GET THE BEST**

COMPARE THE SUN WITH OTHER LOCAL PAPERS AND SELECT THE BEST. YOU WILL THUS BECOME A CONSTANT READER OF THE SUN.

# SECOND EDITION

### THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The weather predictions for the ensuing twenty-four hours are as follows: Fair; cooler Wednesday morning. High, northwesterly winds; gales on the coast.

### FUNERALS.

DUNN—The funeral of George Dunn took place this morning from his late home in Moody street. The remains were taken to St. Patrick's church, where a solemn high requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul. Rev. Fr. Burke was celebrant of the mass, Rev. Fr. Walsh deacon, and Rev. Fr. Leonard sub-deacon. At the offertory, E. F. Faulkner sang "No Cross, No Crown." There were several beautiful floral tributes, among them being: Pillow, James Sparks and family; cross, employes of James Calnin; wreath, Dr. J. H. Sparks; basket Andrew Barrett; wreath, James Tweed; star and crescent, John Dolan and John St. Leger; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. James Calnin; floral piece, employes of Albert Wheeler & Co.; basket, John Brook; spray of asters, Mary and Sarah Dunn. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery. The bearers were James Calnin, John Currier, James McDonald, Charles W. McCarthy, Matthew McCann, and James McKeon.

### DEATHS.

LENNON—John Dempsey Lennon, infant son of Dr. John F. Lennon, died at the residence of the grandparents, 144 School street, this morning, aged ten weeks.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CHOLTON—Mrs. Cholton, aged 63 years, died this morning at the home of her daughter, 238 Lakeview avenue. Funeral Thursday.

### POLICE COURT—HADLEY, J.

Now that the melancholy days have arrived, the old-timers are beginning to drift into court away from the cold outside world, for their usual winter sentence, or more properly, home, for such it is to them, at the city farm. Judge Hadley never fails to grant the wish of such unfortunates, and they are sent away for the winter months getting out about the first of May. The workhouse has been a good home to many a wanderer.

There were 12 drunks this morning.

One of these, Fred Conway, a jocose little Englishman from New Bedford, made a very serious mistake when he neglected to appreciate the gravity of his situation. When called he was all smiles and with a huge grin he pleaded guilty.

"Where do you come from?" inquired the court.

"New Bedford, Your Honor," said Conway.

"What did you come here for?"

"Oh, just for a bit of a time," answered Conway, smiling benignly.

"Six months at the state farm," said the court, "and I'll serve all other New Bedford people who come here for a bit of a time, similarly."

But the smile had vanished.

The blackest Brown boy that ever said "Guilty, Sah!" to Judge Hadley was Charles S. Brown, "culled" who also made a very serious mistake. Last night Brown in his travels became weary and picking out a house with nice soft doorsteps, went to sleep. Now it happened that the steps belonged to Officer Lennon and that gentleman, when returning home for the night fell all over the sleeping African who was darker than the night itself. Brown was fined and he'll probably inquire in future about the occupants of the house where he may sleep.

Margaret Lull and David Carroll, third timers and well along in years, were sent to the farm for seven months each.

### SENT TO CONCORD.

Wilfred and Oscar Bourgeault, the two boys who stole horses and bicycles and harnesses indiscriminately were sent to the Massachusetts reformatory.

### ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

The Y.M.C.I. of St. Michael's church will give a sacred concert next Sunday evening in the school hall.

Tomorrow will be the feast of St. Michael. At St. Michael's church special service will be held.

John Warburton, director of St. Michael's church choir is expected home from England next month.

### GRANDPA HILL.

"Old Troop" Hill of the milk inspector's office is a grandpa once more. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Condon last night. The latter is a daughter of the "Old Troop."

### WANDERING LOWELL BOY.

The police of Sterling Junction telephoned Deputy McQuade this morning that they had found a boy wandering about the streets there who gave his name as James Slows, aged 10 years, residing at the corner of Merrimack and Race streets in this city and a pupil at the Bartlett school. Inquiry was made at that address, but no one of that name could be found and it is thought he gave a wrong name.

### NO COMPARISON.

No printing establishment in this city compares with The Sun Job Print in its mechanical equipment and the excellence of its work. Did you ever try it?

**ENAMELED KETTLES,** the best preserving kettle in the market, one with a pound of Odlen at O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.

BOSTON:—Well, well, Baltimore, we buried you yesterday didn't we!

# THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

## Great Gathering of the Clans at Worcester This Morning.

## Last Year's Ticket and a New Platform Adopted—Speech of John L. Rice of Springfield as Permanent Chairman of the Convention—Postal Banks Favored — Government by Injunction is Denounced and State Commission Abuses Condemned.

Worcester Mass., Sept. 28.—The preliminaries of the Democratic state convention held here today were gotten well under way last night and things turned out about as was expected. Considering the party's dismembered state, oldtimers were not surprised at the smallness of the attendance the preconvention night. Some of the delegates who could not get here in time today put in an appearance during the afternoon and evening of Monday, and they were joined by those who, knowing the ropes, desired to have a voice in the pulling so as to be sharers in the distribution of committee honors.

It will be remembered that a circular letter was issued last week by the Massachusetts Democratic club, inviting the delegates who were in favor of making the first business of the convention the passage of a motion to the following effect: "That the Democratic party of Massachusetts indorse the platform adopted at the last national convention of the party, held at Chicago, and will welcome to its ranks all supporters of that platform, and will have no fellowship with those who do not support it," to meet in Washburn hall. A disposition was evinced by some to resent what they termed the "gall" of the members of the club, but those who were resentful and kept away formed a minority of the Democrats on the ground. As the club had practical control of the machinery, its meeting place was the center of attraction. No trouble was experienced in securing endorsers of the proposition for an early recital of creed, the purpose of which was to secure so unmistakable a manifestation of loyalty to the doctrines promulgated at Chicago as to discourage at the very beginning any disposition to straddle, as was done in Maryland, or to evade, as happened at a meeting of the Democratic committee of New York.

There were 68 members present when the club met, and after a short discussion it was voted, 67 to 1, to support the platform and have no political fellowship with those who do not. Pierre Humbert, Jr., of Boston was chairman and George H. Hayward of Boston secretary. The significance of this is to be found in the covert development of a movement to oust Judge Corcoran from his place on the national committee because of his rejection of the silver doctrin. Then followed the taking of names of those agreeable to the carrying out of the program the organization had formulated.

Robert Treat Paine, who is chairman of the committee on resolutions, entertained the members of the state executive committee at dinner. Those present were Philip J. Doherty, Harry Lloyd, John H. Sullivan, Senator Joseph Corbett, John H. Scollard of Boston, Daniel J. Crowley of Danvers, John O'Gara of Spencer, George T. McLaughlin of Sandwich, Charles J. Bellamy of Springfield, John W. Coughlin of Fall River, and Alderman John H. Lee of Boston.

At the meeting of the state committee the discussion was very heated, and angry and loud debates were held. The first contest was on the motion of Harry Lloyd, that a committee to consist of himself, the chairman and secretary of the state committee be appointed to present the names of candidates for state committeemen-at-large. Congressman Fitzgerald led the battle against the motion, arguing that it savored of autocracy and was without a precedent.

The Williams forces, represented by Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Harry Lloyd, Philip Doherty and others, discovered that they could not control the meeting of the state committee. Most of the men they depended on were absent. The opportunity was seized by their opponents. The representatives of the machines in Fall River, Worcester, Lawrence and other cities rallied to the support of the Boston men. The Williams extremists showed their hand through Lloyd. Joseph J. Corbett moved that the committee to make up the slate for committeemen-at-large be made up according to precedent, by committeemen-at-large from the congressional districts. Mr. Lloyd moved to amend by making it a committee of three members only.

A fight began which ran for over an hour. Paine, Lloyd, Doherty, Callahan and the other men who are for extermination supported Lloyd's amendment. Congressman Fitzgerald, Corbett and others were as strenuous on the other side. After a long contest the motions were put to vote. Lloyd's was killed enthusiastically. Corbett's passed with a rush.

The executive committee, after the defeat of Mr. Lloyd's motion, then appointed various committees, that on resolutions consisting of Michael Conners, Holyoke; G. W. D. Upton, Springfield; Andrew Athy, Worcester; I. Porter Morse, Marlboro; John H. Harrington, Lowell; William E. Hill, Salem; William J. Brickley, Everett; George E. McNeil, Cambridge; John Quinn, Boston; Hon. William S. McNary, Boston; William D. Leahy, Milford; William B. Orcutt, Quincy; P. J. Doyle, Fall River.

### THE PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reported a platform, which declares in favor of postal savings banks, demands speedy progress toward a national eight-hour day, declares that more stringent returns of personal property for the purposes of taxation shall be enforced, and demands an amendment of the employers liability law to the end that the employer may not plead in mitigation of damages in cases of injuries, the fact that the employe had knowledge of the hazardous nature of the employment. There is a stiff free silver plank which is declared to be mild by the stronger silver men. There is a plank denouncing the government of the nation by injunction, as emphasized by recent events. It is

Continued to Page 4.

HON. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, Nominated for Governor.

## THE PEOPLE WON

### Wigginville School House Question Settled.

CHIEF JUSTICE FIELDS GRANTS INJUNCTION.

**John W. McEvoy, Esq. Wins a Victory.**

The citizens' committee has won in the farmers' Wigginville schoolhouse controversy.

The hearing on the petition to enjoin the building committee from erecting the school house at South Lowell was held Friday before Justice Fields. This morning the chief justice has decided in favor of the petitioners and the injunction is permanent. John W. McEvoy cleverly presented the case for the people of Wigginville.

The case was decided on the point raised by Mr. McEvoy that there was no legal designation on the part of the town of a site for the schoolhouse. It is a novel point and this is the first time it was ever raised in this state.

**Keep your eye open for O'Donnell & Cilbride Co.'s big advertisement in tomorrow's papers. It will be of great interest to everybody. It will appear on page 2 of this paper. Watch for it. O'Donnell & Cilbride Co.**

### VISITS WILLIAMS COLLEGE

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Adams, Mass., Sept. 28.—President McKinley and party visited Williams College this afternoon. President Carter first lunched with the party at the Plunkett residence. Mrs. McKinley is recovering from her cold.

First class printing done at this office.

ORTHOPIDIC

**SHOES**

For Boys' and Girls' School Wear.

Deserve your Attention.

WHY?

They are constructed under the direction of the Orthopidic surgeons of Boston and Lowell, and conform to the natural shape of the foot.

No parents should miss seeing these shoes. No one solicited to buy them, but that you may see the shapes that are approved by the Orthopidic surgeons.

**ORTHOPIDIC SHOES**

Are better and cost no more than the ordinary ill shaped kind. See them in our window.

Children's Box Calf Boots, sizes 8 to 10 1-2, C, D, and E wide,

**$1.50.**

Boys' and Girl's sizes, 11 to 2, C, D, and E wide,

**$2.00.**

**O'SULLIVAN BROS.**

OPP. CITY HALL.

## THE SUN EXTRA 5 O'CLOCK

## MRS. LEUTGERT

### Again She Is Said to be Alive.

NEBRASKA LAWYER CLAIMS TO HAVE SEEN HER

**After Date of Her Reparted Death.**

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Tekemah, N. B., Sept. 28.—H. Wade Gillis, an attorney of this place, claims to have seen the wife of A. L. Luetgert, the Chicago sausage manufacturer, who is charged with her murder. Gillis says he is certain he saw her after the date of her reported death. He says the woman came to him in the latter part of May and asked for a divorce. She did not give her name but said she came from Chicago. She resembled the description of Mrs. Luetgert in every particular. She told of her husband's cruelty and her two children left behind. The woman went away from Gillis' office and promised to return but she never came back.

### SOUTH SEA COLONISTS

FROM SAN FRANCISCO MEET WITH NO LUCK.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—It is reported here that the brig Percy Edwards, which sailed from this port last February, with prospective South Sea colonists, is now engaged in the slave trade. The colonization scheme is reported a failure.

### TURKO-PERISION MASSACRE

RESPONSIBILITY FOR IT RESTS UPON TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Teheran, Sept. 28.—An enquiry made at the Persian frontier some weeks ago shows that the Turkish Kurds crossed the frontier with full knowledge of Turkish authorities, sacked nine villages and massacred 300 people.

### THE GUATEMALAN REVOLUTION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Sept. 28.—A telegram from Guatemala says that the revolution is still raging in that republic. The rebels are still concentrated at Quezaltenango.

### ARRESTED FOR BLACKMAIL.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Sept. 28.—Col. Robert A. Ammon, ex-president of the mining exchange, William A. Sweetser, and William Woods, all lawyers, were arrested this morning, charged with blackmail. The complainant is Samuel Kelley, ex-manager of the defunct brokerage firm of E. E. Dean & Co.

### BANK CASHIER REMOVED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Sept. 28.—A special to the Globe from Harwich says that Cashier Gorge H. Snow of the Cape Cod National, bank has been removed. The cause is not definitely known.

First class job printing done at this office.

"That haste makes waste" was never better applied than to those who skip our advertising.

It's truthful clothing news; No time when clothing facts were better worth knowing.

Men and young men can find here this year winter Suits of proper fabrics. All wool for $4.95, $5.95, $6.95, up to $13.00.

The best sort, such as appeal to men who patronize merchant tailors. Suits made by Rogers Peet & Co., $15.00 to $22.00.

PUTNAM & SON,
No 166 CENTRAL STREET.

## LATEST

## CONG. FITZGERALD

### Caused Uproar at Democratic Convention.

POLICE WERE CALLED TO REMOVE HIM.

**He Was Finally Allowed to Speak.**

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 28.—The delegates to the democratic state convention which assembled here today were up early this morning and it looked as if all would not be harmony owing to the determination of the supporters of the Chicago platform to make any member of the party whose views are in doubt declare himself. Early trains brought a big delegation from Boston and vicinity. The procession of delegates started for the convention at 11 a. m. The anti-Williams men had a band.

It was nearly 11.45 when the convention was called to order by chairman John W. Coughlin of the state committee. There were no decorations in the hall. Col. Frank H. Popo read the call and Philip J. Doherty of Boston was elected temporary chairman. After Mr. Doherty addressed the delegates, Pierre Hubert, Jr., of Boston, moved that the democrats who have stood by the Chicago platform will have no political fellowship with those who refuse to support it. Carried without dissenting vote. The names of William J. Bryan and George Fred Williams were cheered to the echo and the delegates stood up on the seats. Senator James A. Gallivan of Boston then moved that a committee on credentials be appointed.

This afternoon an uproar was caused by Congressman Fitzgerald insisting on speaking. The police were called to remove him from the platform. Mr. Williams requested that the congressman have five minutes. This was granted and the uproar was ended.

**Hood's Pills**

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveller's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25 cents.

The New Fast Steamship, **CANADA** 5000 tons, sails from Boston for Queenstown and Liverpool Saturday, September 11 and Thursday, October 14.

**Steerage Passage $25.50.**

Make all enquiries of

J. F. O'DONNELL, Agt. Cor. Market and Worthen Sts.

**$7 TO $15**

GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.

GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

**Money Deposited**

On or before Saturday Oct. 9, at 9 p. m., in the Savings Department of the

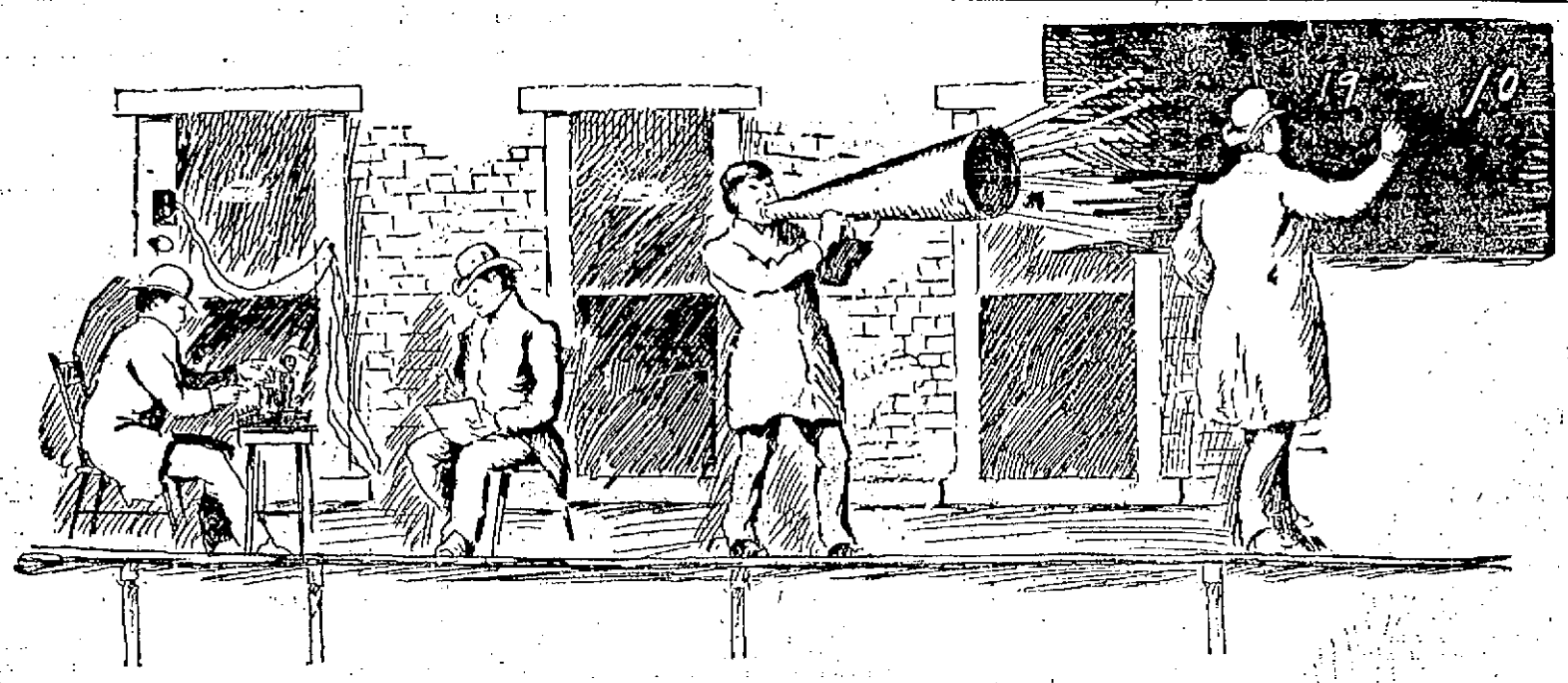
**Traders' National Bank.**

Will draw interest from October 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, compound semi annually.

HOURS { Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. / 7 to 9 p. m.

50 Middlesex Street, 11 Post Office Avenue

Chas. J. Glidden, President.
William F. Hills, Cashier.




THIS IS THE MANNER IN WHICH THE SUN RECEIVED THE BALL NEWS AND GAVE IT TO THE PUBLIC FROM THE FRONT OF THE SUN BUILDING YESTERDAY.

# OF OUR SCHOOLS

## Supt. Whitcomb's Report of Their Condition.

### SOME EVENING SCHOOL TEACHERS WERE ELECTED.

### An Assistant Chosen to Mr. Irish.

The regular meeting of the school board was held last evening.

The report of the last meeting was read and accepted.

The High school committee recommended that Mrs. Mary Caverly be elected assistant to Principal Irish to do clerical work and that Amos Fitzgerald, William H. Howard, Ernest Parker, Jesse R. Taft, Rufus Whitty, Alice Batchelder, Eva Bell, Mary Coburn, Lucy Metcalf, Bertha Wilson, be admitted to a post-graduate course at the High school. The recommendations were adopted and Mrs. Ceverly was elected, the chairman casting one vote for her. Her salary was fixed at $400 per annum.

The committee on teachers recommended that a certificate of the first grade be granted to C. R. Harris; and certificates of the sixth class be granted to the young ladies who passed the recent examination for evening school teachers. The report also recommended the election of C. R. Harris as assistant to Principal Carrothers of the Manual Training school at a salary of $1,000 per annum; and that Mr. Carrother's salary be increased to $1,600 per annum. The committee also recommended the following transfers: Carrie J. Bailey from the Powell street to the Pine street school; Lillian R. Sproat from the Dover street to the Powell street school; Clare S. Reed from the Training school kindergarten to the Bartlett kindergarten; S. Hortense Tabor from the Bartlett kindergarten to the Training school kindergarten. The recommendations were all adopted and Mr. Harris was elected to the Manual Training school.

Leave of absence was also granted Miss Talbot of the Bartlett school and Miss Murphy of the Cabot street school. All leaves of absence were then continued.

Miss Rodliff of the High school was granted a leave of absence for six months and a leave of absence for one year was granted Miss Erskine of the Moody school.

The following teachers were recommended for election in the evening schools by the committee on penmanship and drawing:

Mechanical department, Samuel G. Stephens, principal; Wm. B. Thayer, W. F. Foster, Fred W. Farnham, F. Burt Stevenson, assistants. Architectural department, Henry M. Southworth, George W. Mansur, Harry P. Graves, assistants; Henry M. Rourke, substitute. Freehand and Practical Design, Miss Helen M. Wright, principal; Mrs. Mary E. Cushing, Misses Martha Parel, Ella E. Green, Ida M. Wright. Modeling department, Miss Abbbie F. Davis, principal; Misses Elizabeth Whitney, Kate Burrage, M. A. Hardy, assistants.

Supt. Whitcomb, in his remarks to the board said:

The public schools all opened Monday, Sept. 13, with almost every teacher in place and with the pupils' ranks a little fuller than ever before. The attendance last week was as follows: High, 752; grammar, 4790; primary, 4882; kindergarten, 443; total, 10,337; as against 748 in the High, 4604 in the grammar, 4356 in the primary and 443 in the kindergartens, a total of 10,151, the same time last year.

The new schoolhouses were all opened and furnished a much needed and greatly appreciated relief in their several localities. The Bartlett school has eleven rooms in use, with 451 pupils, as against eight regular rooms and two attics last year, with 417 scholars. The Mt. Vernon street kindergarten has been moved from its contracted and uncomfortable quarters of last year to the new Bartlett building, making the twelfth room to be occupied there. The eight-room building at Carter street, erected to take the place of a three-room primary, is already filled to its utmost capacity, three of its rooms being occupied by overflow pupils from the Butler school and the rest by primary pupils who compose the Carter street school now the largest in the city. The Pine street building has two rooms opened and the Lexington avenue school offers accommodation for the few pupils of the old Varnum avenue school, which must, by comparison seem palatial.

The comforts of the new buildings, however, only emphasize the discomforts of the lack of one in the Varnum district. An addition here was planned for last year, the land was taken, an architect selected, plans made, and everything was ready to begin work early last spring, but the city council failed to provide the money until last month, and so the summer, the time for building, has been lost and the foundations are not yet laid. The result is that of the 674 pupils of the school only a little more than half can be accommodated in the old building of eight rooms, two rooms having been disrupted in the arrangements for the addition, and the rest are in the engine house on Fourth street, in the building erected for an evening school near the end of the Aiken street bridge at Billings stret, and at Tenth street, where two primary rooms have been crowded into one to make room for 56 pupils from the Varnum. Parents, literally by the hundred, are complaining and with reason, that their children are poorly accommodated or are forced to go long distances away from the place where they belong. Several have refused to send their children at all and scores of others are sending only under protest. The season is now so late that there is only a possibility and not at all a certainty, that the new rooms will be ready to occupy in September of next year. And the need, the positive distress even, which will be greater then than now, is so great that any man who delays the completion of the new building by even a day will be guilty of a crime.

The old buildings of the city have been renovated during the summer with more than usual thoroughness. The ventilating system at the Highland has been entirely changed in a most satisfactory manner, five new boilers have been put into as many different school houses, 20,000 feet of new floors have been laid, much whitewashing or tinting has been done, so that houses as a whole are, I think, in a better average condition than ever before.

Appointments of temporary and substitute teachers have been made as follows: Chapel Street, Mary V. Johnson; Cabot Street, Mary T. Wheeley; Lura E. Aldrich; Central Street, Elizabeth G. Lawler; Lincoln, Annie R. Chase, Irma V. Hodgman; Bartlett, Helen M. Osgood, Mary E. Walsh, Ida L. Samuels, Nellie C. Mahoney, Gertrude L. Sponholtz; Plain Street, Edith M. Abbott, Lilla M. Stanley; Carter Street, Katherine F. Brady, Jennie Cronin; Green, Esther G. Donlon, Edson, Julia B. Riordan, Lena M. Robinson; West Sixth Street, Grace I. Washburn; Butler, Helen E. Gookin, Sadie E. Tully; Alice C. O'Brien, Annie T. Delay Moody, Theresa F. Donoghue; Highland, Grace R. Saunders; Pawtucket, Goldie M. Gardner; Mammoth Road, Helen A. Drury; Varnum, Alice M. Magoon, Mary A. Fay; Middlesex Village, Gertrude C. Ring; Pine Street, Emily S. Abbott, Lilla M. Stanley; Sycamore Street, Carrie B. Price; Cross Street, Julia G. Halloran; Franklin, Helen J. O'Hearn; Training School Lulu Turner, Grace C. Delaney; Bertha McCue, Margaret Fox, Bride Sweeney, Mabel H. Ela.

This includes the whole available list of graduates of the Training school and temporary appointments from the present time to Jan. 31, 1898, the date of graduation for a new class must be made from other sources.

## BURGOYNE'S SURRENDER

### ITS ANNIVERSARY TO BE OBSERVED BY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The members of the Old Middlesex chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, contemplates celebrating the revolutionary event of the surrender of Burgoyne to the American army at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777, as it is of more than ordinary interest to some of its members, owing to the fact that two companies of militia from Dracut under Captains Russell and Varnum were present upon that occasion.

President Charles E. Adams and Registrar Prentiss Webster met recently John B. Varnum, Esq. of Boston, who has purchased the General Varnum homestead in Dracut and suggested that some notice be taken of the event in which his ancestor and others from Dracut took such a prominent part.


# Reliable Attendance

## No More Use for Midwives.

Do not risk your life in confinement Dr. A. Wilinski, German Physician, having 14 years experience, will give you the most careful attention for which he will not charge you more than $6 00, and you are always saved. Come and make your application.

Dr. A. Wilinski, 9 Tyler St. Lowell Mass

Office hours—8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.


## CURRENT COMMENT.

Boston Herald—Harold Frederic's story of the approach of famine in Ireland on account of the failure of the potato crop there will awaken a sympathetic throb in this country, but it is to be noted that the best local men in Ireland, headed by the priests, earnestly deprecate the raising of charity funds, which only pauperize the people. They are reported to be united in desiring useful road making, draining, and other permanent works instead, which will help the country and not demoralize the population.

Boston Globe—Hetty Green has been interviewed on her impressions of society in Newport, as she finds it. She finds it very nice, with lots of roses, pink teas, and fiddles and things, but she has no time for it. All the same, she thinks young people ought to go into it, inorder to look around and see whom they ought to marry. She points a moral on this score by remarking apropos of the murder trial now in progress in Chicago, that if people were a little more careful about whom they married there wouldn't be any wives made into sausages.

Boston Globe—Aeronaut James Allen, the famous Rhode Island balloonist, has died in his peaceful bed at last, after so many perilous experiences. He has disappeared at last beyond the clouds, from whence no voyager returns.

Beverly Times—The sewer rat which used to hold up policemen in Waltham has given way to the innocent little sand flea, which has attacked the blue blood of the aristocratic portion of the city of watches. Why not move the Zoo out to Waltham and make an exhibition of all these curios?

Beverly Times—When the gold rush to Klondike two months ago was started, the steamboat companies offered inducements in the shape of cheap fares and thousands rushed heedlessly in. Now the rush is over and the steamboat companies are reducing fares to the stranded and disheartened men who are returning in droves. No doubt many of them realize how lucky they are to be able to get back at all.

New York Press—No greater calamity could have befallen the body of our law than the ingrafting of a member framed without public discussion in, and even without the knowledge of congress, conferring vast benefits upon notoriously rapacious interests and not only inviting immediate retaliation by imposing ruinous penalties upon a foreign corporation, but depriving a great section of the country—in northern New England states—of its natural transportation facilities. Common sense and common morality must approve the attorney general's decision.

Newport News—The American population of these islands is but 3 per cent. of the total. The native Hawaiians constitute nearly one-third of the entire population; the Chinese and Japanese together almost one-half. Unless the whole theory and policy of our government are to be repudiated, the inhabitants of these islands, if annexed, must eventually be admitted to citizenship in the American Union and ultimately the islands will become a state. Under the circumstances, it is impossible that annexation can result otherwise than in serious complications. Practically, the United States controls the islands, so far as trade and commerce are concerned already, and it will be of no service to us to assume the responsibility of their government. The day that the United States senate ratifies the treaty of annexation will be the beginning of sorrows of this country.

Waltham News—Gamaliel Bradford has issued another address "to the people of Massachusetts and especially of the democratic party, which he would like to have the Evening News print verbatim. No, Gamaliel, we have nothing against our readers that would justify such an infliction on them.

Lawrence Tribune—The gold democrats of Lawrence have not called a caucus. Perhaps the few here consider themselves entitled to credentials in the Nathan Matthews, state convention without the trouble of formal selection at primaries.

Beverly Times—A Kansas City pastor announces that prayer will form no part of the service at his church hereafter. He thinks too many prayers are addressed to the congregation.

Lawrence Tribune—The Banker and Tradesman wants the croakers to stop croaking, and those persons who have neglected to settle up their bills on the plea of poor business to pay up and do their part towards setting the wheels of business in motion. The suggestion is practical. Prosperity needs all the boosting it can get.

Fall River Globe—The Pennsylvania railroad company sprinkles the gravel-ballasted portion of its road bed with crude petroleum to keep down the dust. The oil costs $90 a year for each mile sprinkled and is said to be an effectual remedy for the trouble it is designed to overcome. Sprinkling the road bed of a railroad plant with oil, is evidently a more commendable operation than watering its stock.

Kansas City Times—The coming winter threatens to be quite cold, but Jerry Simpson promises to make it hot for Tom Reed.

Haverhill Gazette—The Hon. Seth Low will stand for mayor of New York like the eternal hills, according to the latest bulletin from the Low headquarters. It goes without saying that his opponents will at once proceed to tunnel the eternal hills upon which his camp has been pitched and blow them to smithereens.

Portland Argus—Harper's Weekly thinks that the most notable thing in modern journalism is the charm which has come to the advertisements. "Once we skipped them, unless some want compelled us to read, while now we read to find out what we really want." How true this is the Argus readers are well able to testify and of all the advertising of the year, there is none to compare in its charm and variety of suggestion and information with the autumn advertising.

## BOOMS ATHLETICS

### REV. MR. JOHNSON MAKES AN INTERESTING ADDRESS ON THAT SUBJECT.

Rev. George H. Johnson of the John street church has made what is known as a "hit" with the lovers of athletics by a very interesting sermon on "Athletic Sports" on Sunday evening.

He said that as a student of the times, looking from the religious standpoint, he found great reason to rejoice in the prevalence of the love of athletics. He was not blind to their dangers, such as the gambling propensity, the vanity developed by the subjects of notoriety; the worship of success secured by unworthy means, and against all these the speaker put the ever-present danger of excess. But our gain to health and the quickening of the life-blood in the pleasant thrill of excitement necessary to prevent stagnation. The greatest danger of excess is that of narrow intense devotion to shop or desk, which leaves no healthy hearty human interest to quicken life and broaden sympathies.

Especially is the gain to health apparent in the case of women: lawn tennis, golf, and especially the bicycle, have drawn the maidens of our day from close drawing room to the pure air of heaven, browned their cheeks, strengthened their muscles, and put a new sparkle in the bright eyes. How great a benefit this will prove to the next generation only the doctor can appreciate, but what Bacon called "the betterment of man's estate" is apparent already.

With health of body comes vigor of mind. The gossip of the parlor girl smells of the gas but that of the bicycle girl has at least a broader range and the wider outlook of the fields; it is evidence of more wisdom to know the name of the tennis champion and the points of the coming athletic contest than to talk merely of the latest engagement in our social circles. Woman's influence has always purified and ennobled in the long run while art was of men and for men only it was nude; when Fielding and Smollett wrote for men only they wrote indecently; when woman entered the studio and bought the novel, man rose up and took off his hat, removed the cigar from his lips and ceased to be profane. Even club life, so demoralizing to many a young man, is now being invaded by woman and there is no slight reason to think that the result will finally be not only good but worth the cost at which the advocates of "what is womanly" so often tremble.

## PRINT CLOTHS

### MARKET SHOWS SMALL SALES FOR THE PAST WEEK.

The print cloth market shows a lack of firmness and activity this week. The sales have amounted to but 95,000 in the regular production of 220,000. Odd counts are off a little, and there is no bidding for regulars at the ruling quotation. All the goods sold this week were odd counts, and 43,000 were spots. The surplus has climbed a little during the week. The market is dull, and nominal at 2 5-8 cents.

The break anticipated in the market had not occurred up to the hour of closing yesterday. According to the brokers, goods have been offered at second hand at 2 9-16 cents and manufacturers have intimated that they could be induced to do business at that figure were there large orders to be filled.

The falling off of the demand it attributed more to heavy transactions during the past month then cheap cotton, as the output has been known to bring satisfactory returns when the raw material has been low. Just how much stock the corporations are carrying is not known, but it is said that there are few print cloths on hand and that it is a fortunate circumstance, considering the fact that printers have apparently supplied their wants for the present and are no longer in evidence.

Some of the mill men state that if managers will hold off for a few days and stand for 2 5-8 cents, they can bring buyers to their terms, as the machinery is not heavily engaged ahead and customers are not overloaded.


AVER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair


## 53RD. ANNIVERSARY

### OF THE MARRIAGE OF MR. AND MRS. GRAY.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Gray observed the 53rd anniversary of their marriage yesterday by an informal reception to intimate friends and relatives at their home, 106 Liberty street. The reception was from 6 to 9 o'clock, but the guests did not depart until an hour later. The house was prettily decorated with golden rod and flowers by the younger children.

The D. L. Page company served the supper. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Phelps of Lowell, Mr. Phelps having been superintendent of the city farm for about 20 years before Col. Phidar took charge; D. W. Gray, Concord, N. H.; Mr. J. P. Gray and family, Newton; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stiles, Wilton, N. H., and relatives from Boston and vicinity.

Mr. Gray is 82 years and Mrs. Gray 78 years of age. Both are enjoying good health. Mr. Gray retired from active business about three years ago in the management of the meat and grocery store on Central street, but still attends to all his own private business.

## WESTFORD'S ANNUAL FAIR.

Westford had its annual fair in the town hall yesterday. Several tables which were arranged around the hall were in charge of these young ladies:

Corn ball table—Misses Helen Polley, Jessie Walkden, Minnie Talent, Addie Talent.

Fish pond—Misses Mary Bunce, Florence Read, Eva Burnham, Inez Burnham.

Flower table—Misses Clara Wright and Fannie Bannister.

The exhibits were too numerous to note in detail, but among the more prominent were those of Frank Wilkins of Carlisle, Charles Hildreth, William Fletcher and Abel Abbott.

An excellent entertainment was given in the evening.

## M. M. A. PICTURES.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen tonight a resolution will be introducer calling for $1000 to clean and retouch the pictures and frames recently bought from the Middlesex Mechanics' association.

The committee on M. M. A. pictures met yesterday afternoon and decided to draw the resolution after having discussed what should be done in the matter.

The committee agreed that if the pictures were ever to be cleaned now was the time for it. On the question of where they should be hung there was a general understanding that the portrait of Washington should have a place in the Memorial building.


Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

COOK REMEDY CO.
BLOOD POISON
A SPECIALTY.
Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently
CURED IN 15 TO 35 DAYS.
You can be treated at home for same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure.
IF YOU HAVE
taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary
BLOOD POISON
WE GUARANTEE TO CURE.
We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.
$500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. 100 page book sent free. Address COOK REMEDY CO. 307 & 308 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.
COOK REMEDY CO.


## GOOD ROADS LEAGUE

### WILL HOLD ANNUAL MEETING THIS EVENING.

The annual meeting of the Good Roads league will held this evening in the Board of Trade rooms. The committee has been fortunate in securing the services of Geo. A. Perkins, Esq., of Cambridge, ex-chairman of the state highway commission, chief consul of the Massachusetts division of the L.A.W., who will address the league on the subject of Good Roads. Following is the program: Opening address by the president; address by Geo. A. Perkins, Esq.; secretary's report; treasurer's report; election of officers; miscellaneous business. The public is invited to the meeting.

## SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Miss Margaret Dobson, Past Chief Templar of Thistle lodge, I.O.G.T., who leaves next Friday for a visit to her home in Scotland, delivered a parting address at the lodge meeting last night.

### COURT MERRIMACK.

In Foresters' hall this evening, the members of Court Merrimack, A. F. of A. will celebrate the 18th anniversary of the court.

### BRITISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

One candidate was initiated and two applications were received at the regular meeting of the British-American association. A committee consisting of David Dobson and John Miller was appointed to arrange for a smoke talk at the next meeting and another committee was appointed to secure another hall, the association having outgrown its present quarters. The meeting closed with an informal discussion of the political situation and the merits of the several candidates for the mayoralty.

### LOYAL EXCELSIOR LODGE.

Loyal Excelsior lodge, I.O.O.F., M.U. held a meeting last evening, at which two propositions for membership were received. It was voted to apply to the district lodge for a purple lecture to be held at Manchester Unity hall, Saturday, October 30. The degrees were conferred upon several candidates and watchers were appointed to attend the bedside of Rev. Dr. Court this week.

### NOTES.

Concord lodge, Fraternal Helpers, held a well attended meeting at Post 155 hall last evening, at which considerable meeting closed with a short entertainment which included songs by Thomas Needham and readings by Mrs. J. A. Bailey. At the first meeting in October, a supper of steamed clams will be served.

A large delegation of Victoria lodge, Manchester Unity, Odd Ladies, paid a fraternal visit to Loyal Lawrence lodge of Lawrence last evening, leaving on the 7 o'clock car. They returned about 10.30, highly delighted with their trip.


Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.


### FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

The Vesper-Country club football players were out for practice last night on the South common. Thirty-two men took part in the practice.

Ralph Pindar, an old Tufts player, will probably play left tackle. Joe Emmons, who played with Exeter, is likely to be seen at the left end with Captain Coburn at tackle. Young is the most promising man for full-back. The center and guards are likely to be a formidable trio, their aggregate weight being about 600 pounds.

There is every prospect for a strong team. The first game will be with the Boston Y.M.C.A. at the Fair Grounds, October 9.

### MILLINERY OPENING.

Miss B. E. Willard, milliner, having for many years occupied the store near the Green school, Merrimack street, has removed to 492 Merrimack street, a larger and more commodious store, a few doors above the old. All the leading Boston and New York styles for fall and winter. First opening in the new store Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2. All are cordially invited.

### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.


CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000.

# COMING AND GOING

BICYCLES.

We are selling more bicycles than all other stores combined. And why shouldn't we? No same make bicycle which our competitors offer at $55, we sell at

$26.50.

And it's a dandy, fully guaranteed. We have a large stock of wheels and sundries on hand, and rather than carry them over, have marked everything at cost. You will never get such a bargain again. Remember the place.

RING'S Big Store
221-223-225-227-229 Dutton St.

Dyspepsia-proof

Dyspepsia, the thief that steals away so much of life's pleasure, has no accomplice more pernicious than lard. Bar every lard-soaked thing out of your diet, and make your digestion proof against dyspepsia and the ills that follow it, by eating the appetizing and digestible food that is prepared with

COTTOLENE

The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to fit the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day teeth are extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings.

$5 to $10 a Set

DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 32, Runels' Bl'g, cor. Mat'k & Bridge

NEW PIANO, $175

At STEINERT'S.

Removal Sale.

Great Bargains

CALL TODAY.

At 34 Prescott Street.

AFTER OCT. 1.

BREVOORT HOUSE
NEW YORK.
FIFTH AVE. AND EIGHTH ST
Two blocks from Broadway, one block from Eighth street, Sixth Ave. elevated railroad.
American and European Plans.
Best Table d'Hote in the city, $1.25. Large and sumptuous apartments for transient and permanent guests. Quiet and homelike hotel
Rooms, $1.00 Per Day and Upwards.
Special rates during the summer months. Convenient to all steamship lines and railroads.
CHAS. JAIMES, Proprietor.

HATS FACTS.

Such values in Fall Hats as we are now displaying were never offered you before. We couldn't give you better quality, for there is none, and the shapes are absolutely correct. Come and look them over.

ARTHUR J. CUMMISKEY,
60 Merrimack Street.

DR. KENEY'S SURGEON DENTIST

DR. WALKER DENTIST

# STORY OF SCOOPS

## How the Sun Excelled Its Rivals.

### THE PEOPLE'S PAPER GAVE CORRECT NEWS

### Of the Boston - Baltimore Game.

It was a day of scoops for The Sun. The hustling qualities of The Sun gave the people what they wanted.

The Boston-Baltimore game created interest throughout the country and the cranks of Lowell got the account of the game as it progressed.

In front of The Sun building a landing was arranged. On this were placed the telegraphic apparatus and the little ticker gave the true account of the game. As the plays were made and runs scored the news was megaphoned to the great crowd in Merrimack Square and marked on the big blackboard that hung suspended in front of the building. Alongside of this was a mammoth bulletin, on which was painted the score by innings. It was the most complete arrangement the city ever saw. It was just such a service as the New York and Boston papers give to their patrons. Never before was it attempted in Lowell. Other papers attempted to make a showing but were not in it. the Courier-Citizen that boasted of "doing it up to the Queen's taste" on Saturday, did it up to the disgust of the people yesterday.

They erred at the beginning and their bulletins told a wrong story right through the game. People turned their backs on the announcing board and looked to The Sun to give them the correct reports.

And they got it.

In the first inning, the CourierCitizen gave Baltimore one run while The Sun credited them with two.

Five minutes later, the Courier-Citizen people copied the correct return of this inning from The Sun. Here is a list of the blunders they made during the afternoon:

In the second they gave Boston 1 instead of 3, Baltimore 1 instead of 3; in the fourth they gave Boston 2 instead of 3, and in the seventh they gave Boston 1 instead of 9 and Baltimore 1 instead of 3.

It was a matter of guess work with them and when the Bostons were piling up nine runs in the seventh and the Courier-Citizen had them credited with only one, the crowd cheered The Sun and hooted our contemporary's service. In the third inning, the Courier-Citizen was four minutes late on the Boston score, and one minute late on the Baltimore score. In the fourth, it took them 15 minutes after The Sun had bulletined it, to give the Bostons what belonged to them, and and they were six minuts late on the Baltimore score. In the fifth they were four minutes late on the Boston and they were six minutes late on the Baltimore score. Then they put out the incorrect score for the first half of the seventh before they had Baltimore's score for the sixth. Hundreds of witnesses saw this bare-faced misrepresentation and refused to hear the returns as put out by the Courier-Citizen. The Sun service was superb and was capably handled by the men in charge. Edward F. Sullivan, one of the cleverest and fastest operators in New England handled the ticker and rehearsed the story as told by the wires. The Sun artist, Mr. C. A. Roberts, gave the news on his great blackboard and Fred Cummings handled the megaphone and kept the tally on the score board. The crowd went crazy when Boston took the lead. Business men, professional men and workingmen were in that great crowd.

In the middle of the game, Rev. Michael O'Brien pushed through the crowd and wanted to know what it was all about. Someone told him and he stayed a while to see the returns. Then Col. Chadwick came along on his wheel and helped swell the crowd that was cheered Boston's victory. District Attorney Weir joined the great assemblage and Ed. Conant drove along in one of his fancy turnouts and waved a greeting to The Sun boys. Alderman Peirce was on hand too, and shouted "You're giving it to them hot today." as The Sun showed the correct score. "This crowd reminds me of the Mohammedans," shouted the genial alderman. "They all have their faces turned toward The Sun." And it was a fact, too. In that great crowd, every face was turned to the bulletins the people's paper put out.

The Sun baseball edition had a big sale. It gave the complete story of the game and the cranks waited until the newsboys came out with arms full of the papers. There was a great crush and scramble for the edition.

A break at the electric light station which shut off the power which runs the big press delayed the edition three-quarters of an hour. The paper had a fine make-up and beside the story of the game, gave the standing of the clubs and a picture of the Baltimore grounds.

Interest on taxes will begin Oct. 20.

There are other stores where you'll pay more than at Harris', 19 Appleton street. Stationery, blank books, etc.

Della E. Pomeroy of the telephone office was given a banquet by sixteen of her fellow "hellocrs" at the D. L. Page restaurant Saturday night. Miss Pomeroy will be married October 1 to Mr. Will E. Carleton and the party was arranged in honor of the event and the bride-elect.

First class printing done at this office.

HON. FREDERICK LAWTON, Candidate for the republican nomination for Mayor of Lowell.

## MUSIC HALL

Miss Alma Chester made her first appearance in Lowell last night and with a well selected company that pleased an audience filling Music hall, at the really popular prices of 10, 20 and 30 cents. The play "At the Picket Line," is a military piece by Justin Adams, in which all the characters and paraphernalia incident to war time appear. The drama interested and the audience found much to applaud in the work of the players. Miss Chester herself as Leonora Harford, a union spy, did not apepar until the third act, but she showed ability in a marked degree. She made a fine appearance and acted with much intelligent force. The company was good, especially in comic lines. In this respect Will J. Kennedy led as Sergeant O'Stout, ably assisted by Frank H. Fey as Hiram Lufkin, Irving White as Abert Cherrington sustained the hero's role, and the numerous smaller parts were capably filled.

Between the acts there were specialties: in which appeared Fred Salcombe in illustrated songs; Susie Goodwin in a Highland fling; Little Helen, a 5-year-old, in songs; the Star quartette in a medley; and La Belle Parsons, a female baritone, whose singing was remarkable.

The scenery was the company's own, and it carries a great deal of it. The company will remain during the week with matinees daily after tomorrow. Tonight the bill will be Steven's "Wife for Wife." Tomorrow afternoon last night's bill will be repeated and in the evening "A Bowery Pearl" will be played.

The Dazzlers will hold a social party at Prescott hall, Friday evening, October 29.


# ORGANIC CHANGES

**The wholesome process of secretion by the use of Carlsbad Water.**

Prof. Hlawazek, an authority on stomachic diseasessays: "What we have positively ascertained is, that Carlsbad Water in a high degree promotes organic changes in the system; that principally by its alkaline constituents, it acts as an absorbent of fat and as an antacid throughout the organism, and that it performs this wholesome action by stimulating, augmenting and chemically altering the whole process of secretion."

Beware of imitations. The genuine Carlsbad Water and Carlsbad Sprudel Salt must have the seal of the City of Carlsbad and the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, New York," on every label.


## DEATHS.

LENNON—John Dempsey Lennon, infant son of Dr. John F. Lennon, died at the residence of the grandparents, 144 School street, this morning, aged ten weeks.

## EVENING HIGH SCHOOL

### THE PLAN OF WORK DURING THE COMING TERM.

The registration and entrance examination work of the Evening High school will begin on Thursday evening, October 7. On Thursday and Friday evenings of that week all second and third year pupils will present themselves at the High school building at 7 o'clock, as it is the desire of the principal to give the choice of studies to the older pupils.

Beginning with the opening of the fall term the study and recitation periods will be changed from 60 to 40 minutes. This will allow for three forties during the evening session, instead of two sixties as heretofore. The curriculum will include penmanship, book-keeping, elementary and advanced arithmetic and grammar, algebra, geomtetry, rhetoric, English literature, composition, elocution, commercial arithmetic, civil government, general history, French, German, stenography, type-writing and chemistry.

Candidates for graduation from the regular three years' course will be required to complete in a satisfactory manner nine different subjects, six of which are obligatory, and three optional, the required studies being penmanship, elementary arithmetic and grammar, advanced arithmetic and grammar, and a half-year's course each in composition and elocution. The special courses in chemistry, short-hand and type-writing require three and two years, respectively.

Candidates for admission to the school will be required to pass an examination in arithmetic, grammar and spelling. Graduates of day and evening grammar schools will be admitted upon presentation of their diplomas. These examinations will be held in the High school building on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, October 11, 12, 14 and 15. Examinations for special work in short-hand and elocution will take place on the two latter evenings.

### CONVENTION DATES.

The republican councilor convention will be held at Huntington hall on Thursday, October 7, at 11 a. m. The County convention is held in the same place on the Tuesday previous at 10.30 a. m.

Lester's opening reception, October 2, Runels' building. Dancing from 8 to 11. For terms see ad.


**To Cure Constipation Forever.**
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.


# FROM PULPIT TO PAN.

### A PREACHER WHO GOES TO KLONDIKE TO WASH GOLD.

**Rev. Frank Vrooman Will Preach No More—Says Sermonizing Does Not Pay, and He Longs to Wield the Pick — He Must Have Dust.**

"I have been frozen out of the Presbyterian church and starved out of the People's church, all in one year, and I am through with preaching," said Rev. Frank B. Vrooman, copastor of the People's church, Chicago, recently. "I am going to the Klondike."

Mr. Vrooman meant exactly what he said. Without having abandoned or modified his religious principles in the least, he has turned his back on the pulpit for good, and he has projected and partly organized on a large scale a mining company for the Klondike region. He was in high spirits over the enterprise, and though he protested that a publication of his plans would be premature, gave a general idea of what he intends to do.

"This scheme originated with me," he said, "but is backed by my brother in St. Louis. Our company has not been incorporated nor named yet, but it will be on fully as large a scale as the Gudahy-Weare enterprise, and will be capitalized at $10,000,000. We thought at first that we would need only $50,000 to start with; but, having decided to provide our own boats, we saw that $100,000 would be needed, and the whole of that amount is already in sight.

"I came in today on the Manitou from a cruise extending from Mackinaw down below Harbor Springs, and have sold $50,000 worth of stock almost without an effort, and my brother has probably sold as much in St. Louis. Our plan is just what the people want.

"But it is still in such a nebulous state that I can hardly say any more about it. Our mining party will consist of 25 or 30 men. We shall leave Chicago some time in January for Seattle, and we shall ascend the Yukon in our own boats as early as possible in the spring. We have not even decided in what part of Alaska we shall settle. But while every man will take up a separate claim he will work it on corporation account and turn all his findings into the general fund.

"I am more than hopeful of success. I may say I am confident. Having already secured the money needed to put our plans into execution and having every assurance that they are wisely laid and cannot fail to be immensely remunerative, I really would not sell my holding in the stock for $300,000 down. I do not say this to sell stock, for there is none to sell, at least on the same terms that we have been selling on. I go to St. Louis tonight to make the final arrangements with my brother, and when I return I may be able to give more definite information concerning our company and its prospects.

"I am not going to Alaska to start a church and go to preaching. I am going there to work in the mines like any other miner for two or three years. The only thing that could induce me to officiate as a minister there would be a funeral. Of course I shall always be ready to do good as occasion offers, but I shall do no more preaching. Even when I come back it will be to embark in some sort of business.

"You may think it is a far cry from the pulpit to a mine, but I am better fitted for mining perhaps than you think. When I was at college I spent all my vacation in prospecting in the Gunnison region in Colorado, and I located more than one silver mine. I am a little soft now from following a professional calling, but my constitution can stand any amount of heat or cold, and there are not many that can beat me at walking and climbing. When I was a mere boy, I missed taking the prize at a 100 yard dash by only one-half of a second. So I am not feeling the least anxiety about the toils and privations of the Alaska miner. If you had seen me in the Rockies in my cowboy hat, with a pair of revolvers in my belt, you would think I would do for a miner.

"The only trouble about the People's church is that it does not raise any money. It pays me no money, and I have preached for nothing until I am getting into a necessitous condition. I admit it is a luxury to preach, but it is a luxury I cannot afford. I do not even expect to preach until I leave for the west, as I shall need all my time and energies for making my preparations.

"I have discovered to my satisfaction that a church that believes nothing gives nothing. It is the hidebound, orthodox Christian, with a believing sense of hell, that contributes to the support of the church and the ministry. So no more preaching for me."

Mr. Vrooman is in splendid health, with a fine complexion and a step like a deer. His stalwart figure is suggestive of adventure and lofty achievement, and his countenance and voice express the utmost confidence and elation. He seems to have made no mistake in considering himself well adapted to leading an Alaska mining party.—Chicago Times-Herald.

**Sheep For the Klondike.**

Representative F. N. Jones of Bakeoven, Wasco county, Or., who is the owner of numerous flocks of sheep, proposes to take 9,000 of his strong limbed wethers to Dyea, and from that point use them to pack supplies into the gold camps. His idea is to have pack saddles made for the wethers and load them with 80 pounds of freight, one-half to carry oats for their own feed, the remainder such light merchandise as may offer. He says all that will be necessary is to point the wethers on the snow, and they will scurry across the country in good time. The merchandise will bring in $9,000 freight money, and the 9,000 sheep, on reaching Dawson, can be sold for $10 a head, so if the scheme is successful a nice pile of money can be made.—Oregonian.

**Johnnie Is Goin to Klondike.**

Johnnie is goin to Klondike.
He's sortin an packin his things.
He's goin to dress me in satin,
My fingers will glitter with rings,
An I'll be the queen of the country,
An nothin forever I'll lack.
He's kissed me goodby, but a tear's in my eye,
For Johnnie may never come back!

Johnnie is goin to Klondike
To face the wild snow and the sleet,
An all of the gold his dear arms can hold
He'll scatter some day at my feet.
But with all of the earth's gems an its jewels
There somethin my sad heart would lack
If he left me to sigh as he kissed me goodby—
If Johnnie should never come back!

Johnnie is goin to Klondike,
Far from my kisses he'll range,
But what is the gold of the mountains
To the love that he's leavin at home?
A simple, poor lass with her lover
The robes of a lady may lack,
But no tears in her eye till he kisses her goodby,
And Johnnie may never come back!
—San Francisco Call.

**Naval Officers to Handle Mobs.**

The men of the United States navy are to be taught how to handle mobs. Whether this decision has been brought about by the frequent eruptions among the labor element in the last few years or just on general principles the naval authorities refuse to say. Certain it is that the drills are to be generally introduced, and the results are expected to be highly beneficial to good order.

**Bicycles In France.**

As France taxes bicycles and tricycles, the number of machines used in the country is known exactly. On Jan. 1, 1897, there were 320,814 taxed, an increase of nearly 74,000 over 1895, which had shown an increase of 53,000 over the preceding year. The revenue obtained in 1896 was 8,872,080 francs. Paris' department, the Seine, heads the list with 53,890 bicycles, paying a tax of 620,918 francs.


# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.


WANTED—SIX FIRST CLASS CARPENTERS. L. T. Moody, architect and builder. Apply at corner Sherman and High streets.


# $12 Worth of Clothes For $7.00.

Style for every man here—without extra charge. Our prices do not include the cost of originating—its cheaper to be copyists. We copy the styles of Swellidom before they're placed on sale; so you get there just as soon as the man who pays a thousand dollars a year for his clothing. We offer you an extra good bargain in suits this week for **$7.00.**

# Uncle Sam's Store

FORMERLY POST OFFICE.



# Warm Weather Washing

in Cold or Lukewarm Water.

Some women, during the summer months, prefer not to boil the clothes. This can be avoided, and the most satisfactory results obtained, by using

# WORLD Soap

and following the directions given below.

DIRECTIONS

Wet the clothes and rub on the WORLD SOAP, using the soap freely where the clothes are the most soiled. Then roll the clothes up and allow them to soak for about one half hour or more in either cold or lukewarm water as you prefer. After this use the washboard, and you will be surprised how easily the dirt is removed. After washing, blue and rinse well.

Don't be fooled into buying cheap soaps scented with kerosene or naphtha. WORLD SOAP will do better work, at less expense, and will not injure the clothes. Use it the new way, the old way, or any way, and it will be sure to please you.

BEACH SOAP CO., Lawrence, Mass.


# IN LABOR'S CAUSE

## Decision of Judge Gibbons for Wage Earners.

### CLAIMS FOR WAGES SUPERIOR TO CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

### Text of the Judge's Opinion on the Question.

Labor won a notable victory in the circuit court of Chicago, Ill., on September 14, when Judge John Gibbons invoked a new rule to protect wage earners. He decided that claims for wages should have preference over a chattel mortgage. The issue came up in the settlement of the bankrupt firm of Dolese & Shepard, dealers in crushed stone. William Dolese, a brother of the senior member of the firm, held a chattel mortgage on some horses and wagons belonging to the firm. A number of the employes of Dolese & Shepard whose wages had not been paid in full, petitioned the court to declare their claims prior to the mortgage. The laborers based their claim on the act of the Illinois legislature of 1895, which gives labor claims priority of other claims and provides that they shall be paid in full as preferred claims. In passing on the question, Judge Gibbons said:

"Court ought not to plead ignorance respecting certain matters which are known to every thinking man of the community, and I must therefore take notice of the fact that within the past quarter of a century the question as to how and in what method justice should be done laborers without unnecessarily infringing upon property rights or impairing the sacredness of contracts, has received the serious consideration of the law-making power of the nation and the state. Justice to labor under the statutory provision does not peril or imperil capital. It simply reconciles and harmonizes state policy and political economy. It is the duty of the state to promote the happiness and prosperity of its citizens and to that end it may make and enforce such laws as tend to prevent pauperism and crime.

"The State has in times past manifested a disposition to protect skilled labor by the enactment of mechanics' lien laws which were designed to secure to them compensation for the skill and labor performed by them, but the common wage workers who toiled in factory, foundry, and stone quarry for barely enough to purchase the ordinary necessaries of life seemed to have remained beneath the notice of the law-making power of the state. When at length the state has declared its policy on the subject, it occurs to me that this court is in duty bound to give such a construction of the statute as will afford to this class of the people the fullest recognition of all their rights, and that it be done in such a manner that their small earnings be not decimated by court costs and solicitors' fees. I agree with the decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa that this preference is grounded upon the broadest equity, for this class of creditors usually contribute to create, enhance or preserve the assets from which the debts are to be paid. The mortgagee in this case is simply a creditor. He may have an action in assumpsit for the amount of his claim. It is true that his claim is secured by lien on the chattels, but he was charged with the knowledge of the paramount claim of the workmen, under the terms of the statute. My conclusion is that the laborers are entitled to priority over the mortgagee in this case."


**Everybody Says So.**

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.


Pay your taxes now.

# AT GRACE CHURCH

## State Convention of Universalists Opens Today.

### THE CONVENTION WILL CLOSE THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

### Business to Come Before Assembly for Action.

The Massachusetts Universalist convention will open its annual session in Grace church this afternoon.

It will come to an end Thursday afternoon with the Sunday school convention, but will be followed Thursday evening and all day Friday by the convention of the Young People's Christian Union.

The council will consist of the ordained clergymen in the fellowship of the convention and unless disabled by years of sickness, actively engaged in the ministry of life members resident in the state; and of two lay delegates from each parish in fellowship, which delegates must be legal members of the parish they represent; and the officers of the convention.

The following amendments offered to the by-laws of the convention will come up for action

Moved to amend Article VI., Section 2, so as to omit after "the state," in the second line, the words "shall contribute at least one dollar in November in each year to the Ministerial Relief Fund."

Moved to amend Article VI., Section 2., by inserting in line four after the word "Fund," these words: "and at each annual session of the convention a collection shall be taken in aid of said fund," and striking out the sentence, "And at each annual session of the convention but one collection shall be taken and that in aid of such fund."

Moved to amend the by-laws, Section VI., line one, by striking out the word "annually" to make the reading correspond with the requirements of the general convention.

The election of delegates to the national convention will have an unusual interest from the fact that the national gathering will act, at its next meeting on a proposition to change the Universalist creed.

### DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTION.

The annual state convention of the Massachusetts D. A. R. will be held in Springfield, Wednesday, October 6, from 12 to 2 and from 3 to 5 p. m.

Lester's opening reception, October 2, Runels' building. Dancing from 8 to 11. For terms see ad.


LESTER'S SCHOOL OF

# DANCING AND DEPORTMENT

Runels' Building.—Ninth Season.

Opening Reception, Saturday, Oct. 2

Adult classes every Thursday and Saturday evenings, 7.30 to 10.30. Children's class, Saturday, Oct. 2, 2.30. Terms: 10 lessons, $3.00; 1 lessons, $1.00; private lessons at residence, 50c. at hall, $1.00. Office at residence, 56 Read street corner Fourth.

At 101 Westford Street There Are

# Three Organs

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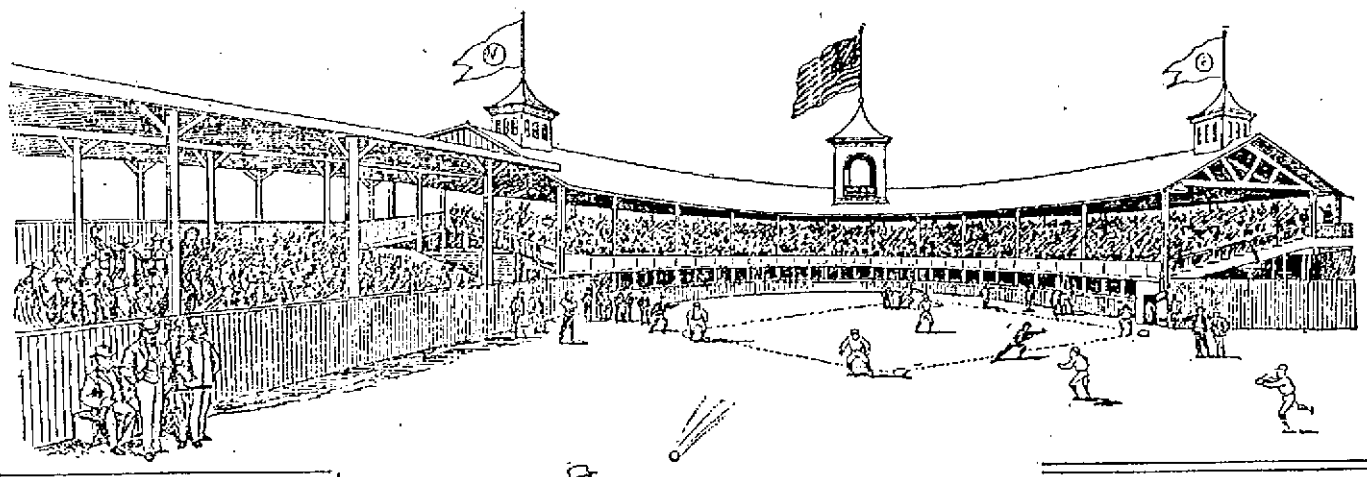

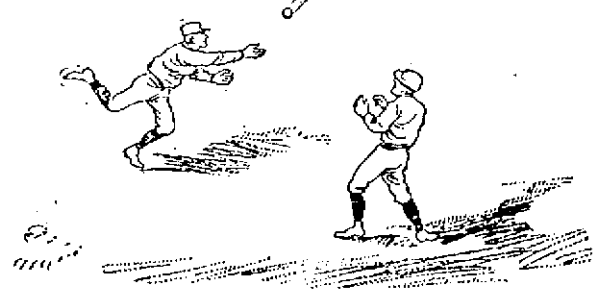

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JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.
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Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

THE SUN IS

**A Member of the Associated Press**


Wefers lowered his own record for the 220 yards on Saturday. All honor to the fleet-footed Bennie.

Intending pupils of the evening High school should read the article in reference thereto in today's paper.

It is time Hon. Fred Lawton was heard from specifically as a mayoralty candidate. On what platform is he running?

President McKinley is apparently enjoying his sojourn in the Bay state. It is to be hoped that he will make his summer home here as Cleveland located at Buzzard's Bay.

There is a great desire among European crowned heads and others to know just how Kaiser William sustained a discoloration of one of his optics. In fine he got a black eye at the hand of an army officer and he probably deserved it very richly or the officer would not have dared inflict such an indignity upon his sovereign.

The crowd that gathered in front of The Sun office yesterday proved conclusively that Lowell is a hot baseball town. And The Sun gave the returns as no Lowell paper ever did before. The telegraphic instrument was right in front of the waiting thousands and eagerly they devoured the returns. The crowd paid no attention to our contemporaries, who tried to follow the pace set by The Sun. The Postal Telegraph company left the Western Union far behind on the returns and The Sun lost no time in placing the longed for news before the public.

Minister Woodford is in danger of assassination in Madrid. He is there to demand in behalf of the United States that the Cuban war be speedily ended, and the Spanish people think it would long ago have been terminated in their favor but for the aid afforded by the United States. Perhaps, this is so, but let it. The United States should have recognized the belligerency of Cuba. That would have ensured the defeat of Cuba. It is a wise step for Spain to give Woodford a body guard, because if he sustained insult or injury the United States would have taken measures to drive out Weyler and his troops.

The "late" Mr. Bryan was fond of remarking that he had made thousands of friends among "the common people." But there are a great many uncommon people in this country. — Lawrence American.

Thus it is that the organs of the yellow metal endeavor to make it appear that Mr. Bryan is off the map. They will change their minds next year when a number of congressional seats are to be filled. In 1900 they will realize that so far from losing his influence, Mr. Bryan will have acquired more power than ever and the wheaten prosperity will not have injured him in the least. It has not injured the free silver movement nor its chief exponent in this country. Bryan represents the people's cause and until justice is done, that cause cannot be injured.

The republicans of Woburn proposed to the democrats that no municipal caucuses be held this year non-partisan nominations being made by a committee composed of fair-minded men of both parties. The democrats are inclined to reject the proposition. In that case the republicans should be trusted to make all the nominations.—Lowell Courier.

If the republicans thought they had votes enough to elect their nominees they would never make such a proposition. The fact that the democrats of Woburn are in the majority makes the republican proposition ridiculous. The same spirit has often been shown in Lowell, even by the Courier and its publishers. When from republican abuses, defeat seemed inevitable, the Courier has frequently favored non-partisan nominations, but in such cases the democrats were not led to sacrifice their chances of victory, which of late come far too seldom.

## THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Today the democrats of this state meet in convention at Worcester to nominate state officers. Owing to party dissensions and a variety fo untoward circumstances, the chances of victory are not the brightest but there is one thing which the democrats can do, and that is to adhere to principle, to endorse the financial plank of the Chicago platform, condemn government by injunction and the outrageous use of fire-arms in the hands of the worst enemies of the people. The democratic party has always been foremost in standing for the rights of labor and although the carnage in the Pennsylvania strike may not be considered our affair, the cause of humanity, the cause of labor and of right are involved and a democratic convention cannot afford to allow such outrages to pass without a solemn protest. Now is the time. Let a strong protest go forth and appeal be made to congress to pass laws which will restrain such abuses within proper bounds or entirely prevent them.

## THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

declared that the greenbacks are the best paper money the country has ever had, and that they ought not to be retired or canceled, and denouncing the national banking system. Then, coming down to local issues, the platform declares against "irresponsible state commissions." There is a plank demanding freedom of debate in legislative bodies, calling attention to the fact that the tariff conference report in the last congress passed the house of congress without even a reading. Regarding municipal ownership, the resolutions declare that legislation is demanded which shall make it possible for municipalities to acquire the ownership of natural monopolies and conduct them.

Mr. Downing then placed in nomination Mr. Williams as the standard bearer, and C. T. Callahan of Holyoke was selected as his running mate. At this writing there was some doubt as to the balance of the ticket, but the feeling prevailed that it would be made up as follows: Thomas A. Watson of Braintree for treasurer, Joseph H. Potts of Lynn for secretary of the commonwealth, Maurice B. Cavanaugh of Springfield for auditor and John B. O'Donnell of Northampton for attorney general.

Mr. Williams was presented to the convention and the greeting he received left him in a happy mood as he entered upon one of his characteristic addresses.

### CHAIRMAN RICE'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I thank you sincerely for the honor you do me in calling me to preside over the deliberations of this representative body of the great historic party of the people.

I congratulate the Democrats of Massachusetts that their duly accredited delegates meet today without let or hindrance of any mauler.

And here let me voice the hope that never again will these delegates suffer themselves to be denied the right of peaceable assemblage at any time or place appointed for it. Let the year 1896 be unique in our history. In all the years to come let it never be said of the Bay State Democracy that it brooks the rule of either committees or minorites. We may not always achieve success when we deserve it, but of this we may be sure, that Massachusetts will never look with favor upon a Democratic party which is not Democratic.

We meet today to renew our allegiance to the time-honored principles taught by Jefferson, enforced by Jackson, and rescued from the spoilers by William Jennings Bryan. From the day when our fathers revolted against the tyranny of England, down to this hour, those principles have shaped the broad lines upon which this republic has been moulded and developed. Their impress has been so large and deep upon all the history of the nation that the successive blows of Federalism, Whiggism, and Republicanism have scarcely left a trace to mar the grand figure which the genius of American Democracy presents to the world. There have been seasons of eclipse, times of cloud and mist, when the face of the noble effigy was hidden or obscured, but its massive outlines constantly reappear, and they stand out today against a background of confused and shifting antagonisms, which only serve to enhance the grandeur of the enduring fabric. But venerable and potent as those principles are, steadily as they have withstood the assaults of error and unbelief, it is never to be forgotten that they are not self-existent. They live and bless and conquer because the minds and hearts of men have been constant to them. As a vital force in our national life, they will perish when their adherents fall away from them, like the power of a chieftain when his followers desert him.

Other men than we are abroad in the land proclaiming their adherence to the teachings of Jefferson. For a time they usurped the seats of power in the Democratic party, yoked it to the Republican party and, like beasts of burden, the two toiled side by side, under the lash of the money power. But only for a time were the stress and gall of the captivity endured. Chicago and 1896 saw the Democracy again come to its own. A belting remnant remained shackled to McKinleyism, and the behemoth and the ass now pull together at the Juggernaut of triumphant plutocracy. It is this remnant who are braying at the Democracy to come back into bondage. Only once in human history is it recorded that man has heeded such a voice; and it was the novelty of the thing and not the wisdom of his words that made Baalam listen to his beast in the plains of Moab.

It is the highest possible tribute to the wisdom of Jefferson's teachings that those who seek to draw men away from them constantly appeal to the letter of those teachings. Words uttered here and there, suited to the time and circumstances which called them forth, measures urged or adopted to meet the varying phases of the eternal battle for human freedom, are seized upon and made to do duty as fundamental tenets in his philosophy of government; ignoring or perverting the great underlying principles upon which the whole structure rests and abides. No man upon whose mind and heart this philosophy has taken hold can fail to discern that its great end and aim, its animating spirit, its very breath of life, is the material, moral, and spiritual well-being of the masses of mankind constantly in peril of the power and craft of the privileged few. All else is matter of detail, means to an end, opportunism, if you will, adaptations to the ever-recurring and ever-shifting encroachments upon the inalienable rights of man. In the Louisiana purchase Jefferson himself seized upon a fleeting opportunity to safeguard the liberty and independence of his country, although the act violated his own conception of the proper limitation of executive power. It was enough for him that it promoted the vastly greater design embodied in his theory of government.

An Italian statesman of the renaissance period, one of the most profound students of human government in its practical workings, for whom it is claimed that he "founded the science of politics for the modern world," wrought his conclusions into this enduring axiom: "A free government, in order to maintain itself free, has need every day of some new provision in favor of liberty." Likewise, the fathers of this republic, a body of men more thoroughly imbued than any other in the world's history with the philosophy of workable human freedom, adopted as their battle cry the warning of Patrick Henry, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." And, not forgetful of this everlasting truth, the prophets who framed the fundamental law of our own Commonwealth upon the broad lines of Jeffersonian Democracy admonished their posterity that "a frequent recurrence to these fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty and to maintain a free government." How little this admonition has been heeded in these closing years of the century our statute books and court decisions bear witnesses. Little by little, by stealth, by craft, by corruption, the power of concentrated wealth, ever alert and ever advancing, has shaped legislation to its own narrow and selfish purposes. With the same cat-like tread it has crept into the halls of justice, placed its trained and pampered attorneys upon the bench, and easily drawn from them a body of decisions which are silently remoulding the whole superstructure of the government.

Examples without number of this colossal evil readily occur to the thoughtful student of affairs. Time will not permit even an enumeration of them. A few conspicuous examples will suffice to bring home the painful truth to all dispassionate minds.

The heavy-handed protective tariff has so long been among the assets of the corporations and trusts that they have come to regard it as a "vested right." Under the guise of aiding "infant industries" its constantly swelling largesses are still conferred upon manufactures which have been in successful operation for a century. Tariff rates undreamed of when the wretched policy was inaugurated, are still declared inadequate to protect the "home market." In recent years the burden of the song has somewhat shifted. The cormorant has become a siren. The "protection of American labor" is chanted in the ears of the toilers and the allurement has not yet lost its potency. The freshly imported "pauper labor of Europe," quickly turned into a voting army, is constantly beguiled by it into the protectionist camp, as witness Mark Hanna's achievement in Chicago last year; and the monopolists have now a fresh incentive for peopling our cities and manufacturing centers with the dregs of the old world population. The hollow pretence practiced upon these ignorant laborers is newly illustrated in the recent strike in the coal fields of the central west. At the demand of the coal barons the Dingley bill raised the tariff on bituminous coal from 40 to 67 cents a ton, avowedly to enable the operators to pay "American wages" for mining and not be driven out of the market by foreign competition. All the while they were paying their workmen a total of only 54 cents a ton, and confessedly were cheating them in weight to the extent of 200 pounds in the ton, besides paying them in orders upon their own company stores, which were not current as money in any other quarter. For eight weeks these feudal lords of industry have struggled in a combined effort to resist an advance from these starvation wages, against the outraged moral sense of 60,000,000 of people. The inherent iniquity of the system, as practiced by its more conspicuous advocates, could have no more shocking illustration, and I pass from the loathsome subject.

The overthrow of the income tax at the behest of concentrated wealth, a form of tax which the whole civilized world has long regarded as the nearest approach to justice and equality in taxation, aroused a storm of indignation which would have revolutionized the politics of the country but for the epidemic of hysteria which was the dominant feature of the last presidential campaign. After all, it was but a single step in the triumphant progress which wealth is making towards complete emancipation from the burdens of taxation. The entire revenue of the national government is now derived from taxes on consumption; and while the income tax decision stands and the federal constitution remains what the supreme court says it is, no other substantial source of revenue is within the reach of Congress. And so the $500,000,000 a year drawn from the people for national purposes is apportioned among them without the slightest regard to their relative ability to pay or to the benefits which they receive from the government. If the prevailing systems of state and municipal taxation are in themselves less inequitable, their administration leads to results equally obnoxious to the sense of natural justice. It is notorious that the small holdings of the moderately well-to-do bear a greatly disproportionate share of the burdens of local taxation in all the wealthy states of the Union, while the great accumulations of the rich are correspondingly relieved. Every attempt to introduce new systems calculated to correct the evil is successfully resisted by those who find profit in continuing the abuse. The last annual report of the Comptroller of New York revealed a condition of things in that state of imperial wealth which brought the blush of shame even to the legislators assembled at Albany last winter. The report showed that the amount of personal property actually assessed for taxation in the state in 1896 was $60,000,000 less than the amount assessed in 1857, in spite of the enormous increase of personal property in the last 40 years patent to all the world. One hundred and seven estates were selected at random from various parts of the state, with the amount of appraised personal property found after death; and the amount on which the owner in each case was assessed the year before his death was ascertained. Of these estates, thirty-four, ranging from $50,000 to $3,000,000, were assessed the year before the owner's death absolutely nothing. The 107 together aggregated $215,000,000; yet their owners, the year before death, were assessed on less than $4,000,000; that is to say, more than 98 per cent. of this vast aggregate escaped all taxation. This monstrous showing was too much for even Mr. Platt's legislature, and a progressive inheritance tax was quickly enacted, to appease the popular indignation; which, however, was promptly vetoed by Mr. Platt's governor, at the imperative command of accumulated wealth. Would any one predict that a similar compilation from the probate records of Massachusetts would reveal anything less shocking in the way of tax evasion? Does not the determined resistance made to all measures of tax reform attempted in our legislature suggest the existence of the same condition of things here? Governor Altgeld found it in Illinois, and honest investigators report it whenever and wherever searching inquiry is made.

Thirty years ago $64,000,000 of the people's money went into the construction of Pacific railroads, ostensibly, though really a large part of it was financed into the pockets of the Credit Mobilier statesmen of that era. All the efforts, or pretended efforts, of Congress, the executive, and the Courts, have not been adequate thus far to recover a dollar of the debt, principal or interest, and practically it has ceased to be counted as an asset of the treasury. Since that day private investors have learned to their sorrow that legalized robbery is the rule and not the exception in our railway management. When the enormously salaried officials of these corporations have plundered them to the verge of ruin, the courts obligingly appoint them receivers at even higher salaries, "to conserve the property in the interest of creditors." "Readjustment" and "reorganization" follow; and the quondam receivers emerge from the mystery as presidents and directors again with plenary power to repeat the process. With their ill-gotten millions, they erect their feudal castles, seek hostages from the hereafter by endowing sundry churches and universities, and retire at death into royal mausoleums. Their daughters hasten to Europe and purchase titled husbands, who perform the only act of retribution in the sickening drama by scattering the plunder to the winds of heaven. There has been no more imperial scale of robbery than this systematic railroad wrecking since the 40,000 thieves landed in England with William the Conqueror and organized themselves into the British nobility.

The gigantic combines of Chicago and Kansas City dictate the price which the farmer shall receive for his cattle and the price which the consumer shall pay for his beef, complacently robbing both in defiance of all law and justice, till they become powerful enough to impose a duty upon hides and cripple a great New England industry. The combined power of the Chicago street railways has wrested from the Illinois legislature the right to impose a 5-cent fare upon the people of that metropolis for 60 years to come. Our own legislature has yielded to the blandishments of corporation influence and sanctioned a 99 years' lease of the West End system which practically postpones cheap transit in Boston for a century. The sugar trust magnates defy the mandate of the United States senate requiring them to testify in a cause of vast public concern, and the courts refuse to let a jury pass upon the quality of their act.

Massachusetts, in common with the other states, undertakes to safeguard the vast interests of the people in life insurance. Relying upon the commonwealth's supervision, thousands of her citizens have resorted for that security to an assessment company which now proves to have been exploited by a band of conspirators chiefly for their own enrichment at the expense of those whose protection was confided to its keeping. A year or so ago the commonwealth was covered with shame to find that the official charged with this supervision had himself been one of the original confederates in this wrong. And yet, months after his entangling alliance is known of all men, he secures a reappointment, and now retires from office with only the mild rebuke that "his usefulness is at an end." The Bell Telephone company, a Massachusetts corporation with 30 millions of capital, and a giant monopoly born in mystery and doubt, by some dark manipulation of the patent office, prolongs its grip upon a prime necessity of modern civilization to twice the statutory length of its patent. But why go on with this interminable list of abuses which thoughtful men everywhere see and deplore? It is time to stop talking and do something.

The Democratic party at Chicago last year stripped itself for the fray and entered upon the work in a fashion which these enemies of the people thoroughly understood. The battle which followed has never had a parallel in fierceness and brutality in all the annals of political warfare. Press and pulpit and rostrum vied with each other as vassals of incarnate greed, and the people's host was driven from the field; but all in order and undismayed. As we renew the struggle we find one stronghold apparently ready to capitulate. Government by injunction, which a year ago swarmed with defenders, now seems the weakest of the whole line of intrenchments. The explosion of its powder magazine at Lattimer has thrown its garrison into panic. I speak advisedly when I suggest a relationship between the Lattimer massacre and these injunction proceedings. The murders were the logical sequence of the injunctions. The courts declare that striking miners marching upon the public highways are transgressing the criminal law. It is the duty of peace officers to prevent such transgression when attempted in their presence, using all needed force to accomplish that end. Nothing is more natural than that a hair-trigger sheriff should conceive it to be his province to complete the work begun by the courts, in the manner inaugurated at Lattimer. Equally logical, if the premises of the courts are allowed, is the action of the militia general who, for two weeks, forcibly prevents the service of warrants issued by the civil magistrates for the arrest of the murderers. This reasoning is warranted by the premises, and the blame rests primarily upon the courts. Where in the law they find warrant for their premises it is for them to demonstrate. Perhaps we shall learn by and by that it is in the game laws. Perhaps the law is off on striking miners in September. That would be no more surprising than the late attorney general's discovery that the interstate commerce law was intended to put down labor strikes.

This matter of injunctions should not be dismissed without some reference to the part which Massachusetts has borne in it. Much as we may deplore it, it must be confessed that our own supreme court led off in applying this new weapon of capital to the suppression of labor strikes in the manner which has now so thoroughly aroused the indignation of the country. Nine years ago our court enjoined the Lasters' Protective Union of Lynn from placing in a public highway in front of a shoe factory in which there was a strike a single small boy bearing a banner with this simple device: "Lasters are requested to keep away from P. P. Sherry's. Per order of L. P. U." The full court, in reviewing the action of the single judge who granted the injunction, solemnly affirmed that "the banner was a standing menace to all who were or who wished to be in the employ of the plaintiffs, to deter them from entering the plaintiff's premises. Maintaining it was a continuous unlawful act, injurious to the plaintiff's business and property, and was a nuisance such as a court of equity will grant relief against." In a case last year the same court reaffirmed this sweeping doctrine; not, however, without dissent from two of its members who had come to see the dangerous ground upon which the court was moving. One of these dissenting judges had shed his blood upon the battlefield to emancipate human labor from legalized thralldom. Doubtless this heroic sacrifice clarified his vision and enabled him to see that labor is not yet wholly free from bondage. In refusing to lend his aid to further tighten the chains Justice Holmes used this humane and forceful language:

"It is plain, from the slightest consideration of practical affairs, or the most superficial reading of industrial history, that free competition means combination, and that the organization of the world, now going on so fast, means an ever increasing might and scope of combination. It seems to me futile to set our faces against this tendency. Whether beneficial on the whole, as I think it, or detrimental, it is inevitable, unless the fundamental axioms of society, and even the fundamental conditions of life, are to be changed.

"One of the eternal conflicts out of which life is made up is that between the effort of every man to get the most he can for his services, and that of society, disguised under the name of capital, to get his services for the least possible return. Combination on the one side is patent and powerful. Combination on the other side is the necessary and desirable counterpart, if the battle is to be carried on in a fair and equal way."

"It is true that workingmen may combine with a view, among other things, to getting as much as they can for their labor, just as capital may combine with a view to getting the greatest possible return. It must be true that when combined they have the same liberty that combined capital has to support their interests by argument, persuasion, and the bestowal or refusal of those advantages which they otherwise lawfully control.

"The fact that the immediate object of the act by which the benefit to themselves is to be gained is to injure their antagonist, does not necessarily make it unlawful, any more than when a great house lowers the price of certain goods for the purpose and with the effect of driving a smaller antagonist from the business."

There is hope, of course, when words like these come from the bench, even in a dissenting opinion; but the remedy for the evil lies in legislation; just as it did five hundred years ago, when the British commons found it necessary to check the prosecution of laborers for combining to raise wages, "considering, as was quaintly said, "how the judges judge rashly thereof;" for with all our wonderful advance in civilization, unbridled power, wherever and in whatever form it exists, constantly tends toward tyranny, and tyranny always vents itself upon the weak.

One of the most burning wrongs which the Democratic party revolted against last year was the demonetization of silver. The nations of the civilized world, with the single exception of England, had become tied to the employment of immense amounts of silver as money, approaching at the present time an aggregate of $4,000,000,000. Twenty-five years ago this money was, and had been for centuries, at a parity with the gold money of the world at a fixed legal ratio corresponding to the average relative product of the two metals. The free coinage of both at this ratio effectually preserved this parity over periods of wide fluctuation in the relative amounts of new gold and silver added to the accumulated stock, with only such slight variations as may be neglected in the consideration of so great a subject. Suddenly and without any adequate excuse for so momentous a change, the United States and other great commercial nations denied further free coinage to silver, thus destroying at one fell stroke the chief demand for the product of the mines. Relegated thus to such demand as its use in the arts can furnish, it of course entered upon a course of decline. The intrinsic value of the world's vast store of silver money necessarily shares in this decline. Up to date the visible consequence of the demonetization of silver is the depreciation of half the worlds stock of real money to less than 50 per cent of its face value with the prospect of still further decline. The world's exchanges have been dislocated and thrown into confusion, and the authors of the colossal folly are at their wits' end to find means to maintain this now purely token money in any respectable position in the currency system of which it forms a part. They dare not abandon it and throw it upon the bullion market for what it will fetch nor can they give any good reason for employing so expensive a substance as silver even now as material for flat money. The difficulties of the problem created by the demonetization of silver are greater than the authors of the wrong can cope with, and this fact is beginning to be recognized; and the abandonment of the disastrous attempt to change the monetary system of the world is now freely predicted by dispassionate students of the question. Thus there is abundant ground for hope that the evil will work its own cure. The manifest change in the public opinion of Europe, and the significant events attending the negotiations of our bi-metallic commission, all point to a speedy return to the policy of free coinage so recklessly abandoned twenty-five years ago. Nevertheless the Democratic party adheres to its belief that the United States should not await the co-operation of Europe, but should avail itself at the earliest possible moment of the benefits sure to follow a return to the time-honored monetary system of the centuries.

The duties of this convention would not be fully performed without some pronouncement upon one other alarming manifestation of the plutocratic spirit. The astute and far-sighted policy of the new tyranny which has come upon us includes a reaching out for the control of the fountains of knowledge. Lest the generous minds of youth should imbibe something of the humane and reforming spirit brought to the teaching of political economy by the broad minded men who have recently found their way to the chairs of our universities, the "captains of industry" and their apologists now boldly demand the exclusion of such men from the institutions of learning. Professor Bemis was quietly banished from the Chicago university in pursuance of this policy, and that success inspired the attempt to muzzle and silence President Andrews of Brown. Fortunately for freedom of thought and utterance, fortunately for the cause of truth and openness of mind, the base attempt has failed. But its lesson should not be lost, for there are means less open by which the results aimed at in the Andrews case can and will be reached by men animated by such a spirit as this attempt reveals, unless the friends of liberty and progress are forever on their guard.

And now, what would we have done in view of all these evils and others of like portent which fill the minds of thoughtful and patriotic citizens everywhere with alarm and misgiving? It is a fair question. In the first place, then, we would have the Republican party removed from power. No wrongs will ever be redressed by a party which does not want them redressed. The men in control of the Republican party are so blinded by their own self-interest that they cannot even see that there is any wrong in these things. The only fault with the times which they recognize the sluggishness of the stream of wealth flowing to their coffers. We already know the answer upon which they rely to silence all complaint.—Klondike and Dollar Wheat; as if the American people were another Pickwick jury and the trick of "Chops and Tomato Sauce" could be played over again. We welcome every symptom of the long-heralded advent of better times; but a prosperity which gets its impetus from the stock exchange of New York and the wheat pit of Chicago, the two great gambling hells of the continent, if it ever spreads to the real producers of wealth is likely to spread exceedingly thin. The Democratic party has no quarrel with wealth as such. Now, as ever in the past, it accords to property the right to full protection by law and by all the power of government. But its face is set as a flint against all legislation which makes the power of government an adjunct to any man's business and aids him to overreach and outstrip and oppress his fellows in the race of life. It would seek and find methods whereby the theft of millions, by whatever means accomplished, and under whatever name disguised, should meet with retribution as swift and sure as that which falls upon petty larceny. It would readjust the burdens of taxation and lay upon the broad shoulders of wealth the fair share which it now so skillfully evades. It would take note of the hard struggle of labor for a living share of the product of industry, and, so far as the Courts have to do with the struggle, would transfer definitely from the bench to the jury room the power to check excesses on either side. It would hedge about the grant of corporate rights and powers with conditions which should make it impossible for the creature to outgrow its creator, and hasten the time when a corporation will have to provide itself with a soul or cease to exist. It would transfer street railway and other quasi-public franchises from private individuals and corporations to the municipalities for whose service they exist, as a tentative measure calculated to open one way of escape from the thickening evils of corporate and trust aggrandizement. In short, it would seek to make good the proud boast of the common law that "every wrong has a remedy"; or, as our bill of rights puts it, that "every subject of the Commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or character." To this end it would fearlessly face the indubitable fact forever recurring in practical affairs, that new conditions demand new adjustments.

"He is the true conservative
Who lops the mouldering branch away."

Had such conservatism had a place in France a hundred years ago, the excesses and horrors of her frightful revolution would have been averted. Unless it comes to the front in our own land, no man can predict what cataclysms may befall this republic before the swelling tide of discontent finds its way to the peace and calm of enlightened justice and equality. The Democratic party will be false to its traditions, false to its new profession of its ancient faith, if timid counsels or faint heart shall turn it back or swerve it from its mission as the true conservator of government of the people, by the people, for the people.


MERIT is what has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and enables it to accomplish thousands of wonderful CURES.



# TAXES.

## Collector's Notice.

The assessors have committed to the Collector of Taxes the

**TAX LIST FOR 1897,**

With instructions to collect in the matter prescribed by the Statutes of the Commonwealth and the Ordinances of the City of Lowell, the sums assessed by them to the persons named therein, and he is now ready to receive payment of said Taxes at his office in City Hall.

When a Poll Tax only is assessed, the Tax is due, and if not paid forthwith, the Collector will proceed to collect the Tax as directed by the General Statutes.

WARRANTS will be promptly issued for the collection of the Poll Taxes.

SUMMONS, bearing costs, will be issued against Delinquent Poll and Personal Tax Payers on or about November 1st.

INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be charged upon all Taxes which remain unpaid October 20, 1897, unless the same shall be paid; and such interest shall be added to and considered a part of said Taxes. Poll Taxes are assessed on every male inhabitant above the age of 20 years. On undivided real estate each heir is liable for the whole tax. An error in the name of the person taxed does not defeat the collection of the Tax. Each partner is liable for the whole Tax assessed under the partnership name.

The assessors are now distributing Tax Bills. If any taxable inhabitant, by removing his residence since the first day of May, or from any cause, should not receive his Tax Bill, he must consider the Tax demanded by this notice, and a new bill will be made out on application at the office of the City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes if a Tax has been assessed.

All who preserve their Tax Bills and bring them when they come to pay, will save the time of making a new bill and facilitate the business of the office.

THE RATE OF TAXATION FOR 1897 IS $17.40 ON $100.

Office Hours: From 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.

For the convenience of the Tax paying public the office of the Collector will be open in the evening as follows: Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from Oct. 4 to 16 inclusive, 7 to 8 o'clock p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday from Oct. 18 to Oct. 20, inclusive, from 7 to 9 o'clock p. m.

☞ Look for your Tax Bill at your place of residence May 1st, 1897, and bring it with you.

CHARLES F. COBURN,
City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the City of Lowell.



**THE FARRAGUT HOUSE**

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD D. AND M. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.

M. H. Carey. { Clerks } H. Gervais.



**PIANOS** If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

**Joseph J. Johnson,**

328 SUFFOLK STREET,

Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.



**PETER J. BRADY, GROCER**

448 Corham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.


## WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—TWO MEN FOR PERMANENT situation. $50 per month. Call at 26 Central street, Room 2. P. J. H.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 462 Market street. John W. Kleman, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

BARN TO LET IN BELVIDERE. APPLY at 5 Everett street.

TO LET—A FOUR-ROOM TENEMENT, 79 Chestnut street.

GENTLEMEN—REMEMBER THE CHEAPest place to have your clothing cleaned and repaired is at L. W. Baldwin's, Room 9, Associate Building, cor. Merrimack and Worthen streets.

JUST THINK OF IT, YOU CAN BUY A house for $775, and easy terms, or any kind of a place you want. Very cheap. G. L. HUBBARD, 44 Central Street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or brilliant printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 70 Central street.

FOR SALE NEAR MILLS, COTTAGE HOUSE and barn, large lot of land. Price $1050. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING Inquire at Sun office.

FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS and lodging houses in Lowell. Rooms always rented, lots of boarders and transient. This is a good place. Price $100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—100 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 457 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

FOR SALE, SMALL FARM OF 15 ACRES, cottage house, barn, some fruit, wood for home use. Price $600. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 25c at Towne's, Central street, A. Moore's, Corham street, pharmacists.

FOR SALE ON HAMPSHIRE STREET, A good cottage house, good location, good repair. Price only $1350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 35 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

LOST—A SILK CAPE, SUNDAY, BETWEEN Hampshire street and Yellow Meeting House. Reward at 4 Pollard avenue, off Fulton street.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO CHILDREN TO be taken care of at a respectable home. Address X., Sun office.

LOST—A WALLET CONTAINING A LARGE sum of money. Leave at Estey Organ Company's rooms, 145 Merrimack street for reward. S. H. Wager.

TO LET—DESIRABLE SMALL TENEMENT opposite Highland Hall. Inquire at 128 Branch street.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM in Belvidere, five minutes walk from Merrimack square. References required. Apply at Sun office.

FOR SALE—ONE CHARTER OAK BICYCLE '97 model; new; price $40; 476 Broadway.

NOONEN'S SURE DEATH TO BUGS—THE original Sure Death, manufactured by T. L. Noonen & Co. 10 years. Be sure it's Noonen's and not imitations at A. W. Dows, A. E. Moore, Wm. H. Smiley's pharmacies.

LOST—ON MIDDLESEX STREET, A BUNdle containing a pair of trousers and a shirt. Return to J. L. Chalifoux's store and receive reward.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE IN CENTRALVILLE, NEAR Bridge street, 7 room cottage house and good barn, large lot of land. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

WANTED—A COMPETANT GIRL TO DO general housework. Reference Required. Apply at this office.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL AT 46 MERRIMACK Square.

FOUND—A WHITE BULLDOG IN THE Highlands. Call at No. 1 Summer street, Molloy's Court. M. Sourn.

FOR SALE NEAR BRANCH STREET, TWO tenement house, pays 15 per cent. Price $1100, and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS WILLING TO learn a paying business. Steady work. Good pay. No canvassing. 40 Middlesex street, room 76.

WANTED—EVERYONE TO KNOW THAT shorthand and typewriting are thoroughly taught by most competent instructors at Miss Hardy's school. Hundreds of graduates employed. Call for catalogue, 31 Hildreth Building.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, singing-room or in suite at 52 Tyler street.

WANTED—PARTY LOOKING FOR BUSINESS where small capital safe as a government, will bring large returns. Call and investigate at 180 Middlesex street.

LOST—LADIES' SABLE CAPE ON WEDnesday between Long-Sought-For Pond and Lowell. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Sun office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROPerty. Will call if necessary. Address P., Lock Box, No. 85.

LOST—BETWEEN ROBINSON STREET and Hosford Square, pocketbook containing sum of money and receipt with Lizzie M. Young's name. Return to 16 Robinson street and receive reward.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS. SOMEthing new. Salary. Empire Credit Clothing Co., over 97 Central street.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK BETWEEN THE Northern depot and the Armory on Westford street. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with Baggage Master Brigham, Northern depot.


**$15 A MONTH**

Will buy this splendid 2½ story hip-roof house of 8 rooms pantry and bath rooms, with tub, marble wash bowls, &c., maple floors in kitchen, dining room, pantry and bath room, hot and cold water. Piazza and balcony, nice lot of land, high and dry, very slightly, near cars and schools. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you miss it. A. J. RYAN, No. 29 A, Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.)



**Sick Bicycles**

No matter what the cause of the ailment, we guarantee a cure in every case. A corps of skilled physicians constantly in attendance.

**Geo. H. Bachelder,**

23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.

Telephone 567-3.



**LADIES' SHOES**

150 PAIRS

In Button and Lace, opera and medium toe, at $1.75 a pair. They were made to retail at $2 a pair, but owing to a mistake a trifle heavier stock was used and we were allowed a discount which enables us to save you 25 cents on a pair of shoes.

Every Pair Warranted.

**J. J. Lonergan,**

215 Dutton St.

# BALTIMORES VANQUISHED

## By the Glorious Achievement of Boston's Champions.

### Four of the Orioles' Pitchers Put to Flight by the Boston Team—The Score of 19 to 10 Tells the Story of the Triumph—Full Account of the Contest.

Baltimore, Sept. 28.—Outside of a contingent of faithful Boston "rooters," who made merry at the Eutaw House, there was no joy in Baltimore last night. The Bostons had taken the rubber in the crucial series, are ahead in the fight for the pennant, and there seems to be but little probability that the champions can save it. Hoffer, the wizard; Nops, the southpaw, and Brother Joe Corbett went down like ripe grain in a hurricane before the terrific onslaught of the Boston batters, until what at first seemed to be a victory for the home team was finally turned into a rout, the like of which has been seldom witnessed on a ball field.

More than 25,000 people saw it done, and that they witnessed the downfall of their favorites with perfect good humor, gathering about the victors and cheering them heartily at the finish, gives the lie direct to the two stories that have been current regarding the Baltimore baseball public—that it does not patronize the game, and that "rowdyism" is the rule upon its grounds.

The story of what happened may be briefly told. First came the struggle at the gates for tickets, then the straining, pushing and fighting for admission, then the scramble for a place from which the diamond was visible until every seat had an occupant, every inch of standing room was pre-empted and men and boys clung to fences, flagstaffs, telegraph poles or any other point of vantage. The Boston "rooters" with their brass band formed so small a part of the vast throng that they sank into comparative insignificance, but the band played on and the "rooters" rooted and shouted just the same. Finally the teams came for practice, and then in due time the play began and the multitude settled itself down to watch the battle of the titans.

First Boston made a run, then Baltimore made two, then each side made three, and the score was tied when Boston added another to its string. Thus far all was well. Then the visitors forged to the front with three more tallies. This was bad indeed, but hope still lived in Baltimore. So it ran until that dreadful seventh. Corbett had been injured by a hot liner early in the play. Nops had been batted out of the box a little later, and Hoffer had been hit for four runs, but still the crowd hoped on. No one looked for a deluge, as Hoffer had apparently steadied himself and no runs had been made off him in two successive innings.

All at once it came. Single followed double, double followed single, player after player crossing the plate, until the crowd grew dazed and wondered if it would ever end. The official scorers almost lost their count. Hoffer became discouraged and wanted to sit down, but Captain Robinson kept him in the box. Finally the fusillade of hits was ended, Hoffer came down from the air, everybody took a long breath, and the scorers figured out that Boston had made nine runs, all of which were earned. That settled it. Although the champions made a feeble rally in their half and batted out three runs, following it up with two more in the eighth, their efforts were not of more consequence than were those of men who strived to whistle up the wind.

During the volley of base hits in the seventh the crowd was a study. As the first two or three were made the vast throng looked serious; then as hits began to pour out like water from a trough a smile and then a hearty laugh broke forth, and none could have enjoyed the discomfiture of the champions more than their old admirers in the vast gathering. Of the many hearty and spontaneous bursts of applause none was more ringing than that which greeted Hamilton when, in the fourth, after being trampled upon and severely stunned by Jennings at second, he made a grand run for home on Lowe's single, collided with Baltimore's fleshy backstop and, falling heavily, pluckily crawled toward the base, almost fainting from the shock as he touched it. Again, at the end of the game, 10,000 people gathered about the visitors, shook them by the hand, shouted cheerful pleasantries at them, told them what good fellows and fine players they were, and finally sent them away with such a shout of approbation as to make a fitting climax for the greatest baseball spectacle Baltimore has ever seen. The score:

| Baltimore. | AB | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McGraw, 3 b. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Keeler, r. f. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Jennings, s. s. | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 1 |
| Kelley, l. f. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stenzel, c. f. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Doyle, 1 b. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 0 |
| Reitz, 2 b. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Robinson, c. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Corbett, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Nops, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Hoffer, p. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Amole, p. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Totals | 39 | 10 | 13 | 27 | 23 | 5 |

| Boston. | AB | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamilton, c. f. | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Tenney, 1 b. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lowe, 2 b. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Stahl, r. f. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Duffy, l. f. | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Collins, 3 b. | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Long, s. s. | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Bergen, c. | 6 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Nichols, p. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Totals | 44 | 19 | 22 | 27 | 13 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | —10 |
| Boston | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 1 | —19 |

Earned runs—Baltimore, 6; Boston, 9. Two-base hits—Jennings (2), Robinson, Hoffer, Collins (2), Long (2), Duffy, Keeler (2), Kelley (2), Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Lowe, Jennings, Tenney. Stolen bases—Doyle, Hamilton (2), Kelley. Double plays—McGraw and Doyle; Long and Tenney. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; Boston, 6. First base on balls—Off Nops, 1; off Nichols, 3; off Hoffer, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Corbett, 1; by Nichols, 1; by Nops, 1; by Amole, 1. Struck out—By Hoffer, 2 by Nichols, 2. Passed balls—Bergen, 1; Robinson, 1. Time—2h. 25m. Umpires—Hurst and Emslie. Attendance—25,275.

LAST NIGHT'S STORY.

Following is the account of the game by innings, given in our 6 o'clock baseball edition of last evening:

THE GAME.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 27.—This is not so grand a day for a game as was Saturday. It is somewhat chilly, but just the weather to make the players hop about in lively fashion.

The crowd began to arrive at 2 o'clock and poured through the gates in droves until the grand stand and bleachers were filled. The loyal Boston rooters came into the park at 3 o'clock and created terrific excitement as they yelled and cheered for every man on the Boston team.

The Baltimore fans don't know what to make of this Boston crowd.

The Baltimore team, resplendent in new uniforms, have trotted out for practise. Wild cheering greets the champions. Young Nops, the clever pitcher, is practicing with Robinson. They will be Baltimore's battery. The reliable Nichols, the greatest pitcher the game ever saw, is going to twirl for Boston. He is warming up with Bergen.

It is now time for Boston to practise and as the men take their places even the Baltimore people are forced to cheer. It is the same team that did the trick on Friday. The crowd now is variously estimated at 20,000. There are many ladies in the grand stand.

At 3.30 the umpires, Hurst and Emslie, and the captains, Duffy and Robinson conferred, and ground rules were adopted.

At the last moment, Baltimore decided to pitch Corbett. He was injured in the first inning and Nops took his place.

The jam at the box office at the grounds is simply tremendous. A line three blocks in length is patiently waiting for a chance for admission, while at the ticket windows a struggling mob is fighting in its efforts to get tickets. Conservative estimates placed the number in the grounds at 3.30 o'clock at 22,000 with 5,000 striving to get in. It is perfectly plain that Saturday's high water mark in attendance is to be greatly exceeded.

FIRST INNING.

Hamilton got a single over McGraw's head on the first ball pitched and stole second, just as Corbett hit Tenney with a pitched ball. Lowe sacrificed. Corbett to Doyle, advancing both runners. Stahl hit through Corbett's hands to Jennings and was out to Doyle, Hamilton scored.

Corbett's pitching hand was hurt, and Nops went in the box for Baltimore. Tenney took a desperate chance for a hit and run play, and was out at the plate, Nops to Robinson.

For Baltimore McGraw went out, Nichols to Tenney. Keeler chopped a single to right and took second on a passed ball, scoring on Long's fumble of Jennings' hot grounder. Kelley got four balls and Stenzel was hit, filling the bases. Jennings scored on Doyle's force to Long, putting Stenzel out at second to Lowe. Doyle stole second. Reitz popped a foul and Bergen caught it.

SECOND INNING.

Duffy took first on balls. Collins was out, Reitz to Doyle. Duffy scored on Long's single. Stenzel muffed Bergen's fly to the edge of the crowd and it went for two bags. Nichols singled bringing in Long and Bergen and was out, Jennings to Reitz on Hamilton's force. Hamilton stole second. Tenney was hit. Lowe was out. Nops to Doyle. Three runs.

Robinson doubled. It looked foul but Hurst called it fair. Hoffer, who had taken Nops' place came to bat, doubled to left and scored Robinson. Hoffer scored on Long's bad throw to McGraw at first. Keeler drew four balls. Jennings sacrificed Nichols to Tenney.

McGraw was nailed at the plate, Nichols to Bergen. Keeler scored on Bergen's throw to catch Kelley at second. Stenzel got his base on balls. Doyle fouled to Tenney.

THIRD INNING.

Stahl drew four balls. Jennings' grand pick up off Duffy's daisy cutter retired Stahl on a throw to Reitz. Collins got nhit. Duffy scored on Doyle's muff of Hoffer's poor throw to catch Long. Bergen's liner rested in McGraw's hands and Long was doubled on a throw to Doyle.

Reitz fouled to Collins. Robinson singled. Hoffer struck out. Bergen caught McGraw's foul fly.

FOURTH INNING.

Nichols struck out. Hamilton struck out. Hamilton singled and stole second on Robinson's bad throw. Tenney drew four balls. Lowe singled and Hamilton came home, colliding heavily with Robinson. Tenney ran to third and scored on Stahl's single. A wild pitch sent Lowe across the plate. Duffy was out at third. Jennings to Doyle to McGraw on Collins' effort.

Keeler singled, but was forced by Jennings. Nichols to Long. Kelley hit to Lowe, who touched the bag and threw to Tenney, doubling Jennings and the batter.

FIFTH INNING.

Long struck out. Reitz and Doyle retired Bergen. Nichols singled and was forced by Hamilton's hit to Jennings, who threw to Reitz. No runs.

Stenzel flew to Hamilton. Doyle batted one to Stahl and was out. Nichols and Tenney retired Reitz.

SIXTH INNING.

Tenney went out, Reitz to Doyle. Doyle captured Lowe's foul fly. Stahl fouled to Robinson.

Robinson's foul was caught by Collins. Hoffer went out, Long to Tenney. McGraw flew to Hamilton.

SEVENTH INNING.

Boston 9 runs. Duffy singled, Collins doubled and so did Long, scoring both of them. Bergen singled and Long scored. Nichol's bunted safely, Bergen going to third. Hamilton singled, scoring Bergen. Tenney sacrificed Doyle to Reitz, Lowe's single sent Nichols and Hamilton across the plate. Lowe was out for running out of line on Stahl's single to right, Keeler to McGraw. Duffy hit for two bases in right field crowd. Collin's double to right scored Stahl and Duffy. Long's two-bagger brought Collins in. Bergen's double scored Long. McGraw fumbled Nichol's grounder, Bergen taking third. But he was out at the plate, Robinson retiring.

Keeler smashed the first ball pitched into the crowd for two bases. Jennings was safe on a slow bounder to Short. Kelley sent a high one into the centre field crowd and Keeler walked home, followed a moment later by Jennings. Jennings scored on the return of Stenzel's fly.

Doyle went to second on a hot one to right and Kelley scored on Reitz' out, Long to Tenney. Robinson flew out to Duffy.

EIGHTH AND NINTH.

Boston scored one in the eighth and one in the ninth; Baltimore two in the eighth and none in the ninth.

Final score—Boston 19; Baltimore 10

The standing of the clubs tonight—Boston .705; Baltimore .698.

## HENRY GEORGE FOR MAYOR.

New York, Sept. 28.—Henry George was presented to the voters of the Greater New York as a candidate for mayor by the "United Democracy" at its convention last night. It was not a formal nomination, as that under the law cannot be done by independent organizations except by petition; but should Mr. George accept, the petition for his nomination will be put in circulation at once. His friends say he will make the race if Tammany fails to endorse the Chicago platform, or to nominate candidates in sympathy with its principles.

It is expected that the Democratic alliance, which also believes in the principles of the Chicago platform, will ratify the nomination of Mr. George on Friday.

Ex-Senator John Gilmore Boyd of the borough of Manhattan was also nominated by the united Democracy for comptroller and Winfield Scott Overton of the borough of Queens for president of the council.

## SITUATION IMPROVING.

New Orleans, Sept. 28.—Warmer weather in the past two or three days has had the effect of increasing the number of new cases of the prevailing type of yellow fever, but it has also had the effect of sending down the death rate. There were 23 cases on Saturday, 17 Sunday and 21 yesterday. There were two deaths on Saturday, none on Sunday and two yesterday. Physicians and the authorities agree that the situation is steadily improving. They believe that the chances are growing more remote every day of an epidemic.

## RIGHT TO ORGANIZE.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—Mayor Harrison said yesterday in speaking of the threatened strike of the employes of the City Railway company: "If it is true that those men were discharged because they were active in organizing a union for their protection, I believe that public sentiment should support the street car men in the event of a strike being declared. There is a great deal of talk of the railroads combining in their own interests, and I see no reason why the men should not have the same right to organize."

## WOODFORD'S FRIENDLY MISSION.

Havana, Sept. 28.—The Madrid correspondent of La Lucha cables his paper that he had an interview with the United States minister as to the Cuban situation, and that General Woodford described his mission in Spain as "wholly friendly," and for the purpose of offering "the good offices of the United States to re-establish a lasting peace in Cuba."

PARSONS PILLS
Best Liver Pill Made
Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts; five $1. Pamphlet free. I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
Originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician. Its merit and excellence have satisfied everybody for nearly a century. All who use it are amazed at its great power. It is safe, soothing, satisfying; so my sick, sensitive sufferers. Internal and External. It cures every form of inflammation. Pleasant to take dropped on sugar for colds, coughs, cramps, burns, bruises, all soreness.
I am ninety-one years and nine months old, was born September 17, 1706. I have been a standard bearer for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment more than fifty years. I have found use for it ever since. I have found it superior to any other. MRS. WEALTHY L. TOZIER, East Corinth, Me.
Our Book on INFLAMMATION Mailed free.
The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents, 50c bottles, $1.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

the ghastly terror of consumption stares a man in the face who neglects a cold.
HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR
It's so simple to get rid of a cough or throat trouble by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Acts like magic. Sold by druggists.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

# WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED

## Frightful Discovery in a House of an Iowa Farmer.

### Five Corpses and Two Dying—A Fiendish or Demented Man Wipes Out His Household.

Carroll, Ia., Sept. 28.—Sunday night John Boecker, a farmer living eight miles from this place, murdered his wife and five children, and fatally wounded an 8-year-old son. Afterwards the fiendish or demented man sent a bullet into his own head, inflicting a fatal wound. The family was prosperous and, as far as is known, lived happily. No motive for the tragedy has been disclosed. Boecker's victims are his wife and three children: Caroline, aged 14; Christine, aged 9; Henry, aged 8; Lizzie, aged 6; John, aged 3, and an infant. Henry cannot recover from his wounds.

Boecker had an engagement to help a neighbor thresh yesterday morning, and on his not putting in an appearance his brother went to see why he did not appear. The doors of the Boecker house were locked, and there were no signs of life about. Henry tried to get into the house, but met no response, and finally he kicked in the door and came upon the horrible scene. Boecker, with his wife and baby, slept in a back room, and the three bodies lay on a bed. The wife had been shot in the neck with a shotgun which stood in the corner; the baby had been shot and its head crushed with the butt of a revolver; the man, still breathing, had a bullet hole in the forehead, and by his side was a six-shooter with two chambers empty. Upstairs Henry and Lizzie lay on a bed with bullet holes in their forehead, the latter dead, the boy still breathing. In the opposite corner of the same room, Caroline, Christine and John lay dead, each shot in the forehead.

It is undoubtedly a case of murder and suicide. The indications are that Boecker first dispatched his wife with the shotgun, then used the revolver on the baby, first shooting it and then knocking out its brains with the butt. Apparently Boecker then went up stairs, where the five children were sleeping, and killed them. He must have used a light, for his aim was effective, each victim being shot in the forehead. All but two children met with instant death, for the blood clots were under their heads and two lay as calmly as if in sleep. All except Henry, who is not yet dead, were attired in night robes.

Boecker had reloaded the weapon while up stairs and evidently sent the second bullet into the eldest girl's brain just before leaving the room. Going down stairs he stretched himself beside the corpse of his wife and shot himself. His right hand was burnt by the powder, showing the rapid use of the revolver. The weapon he had borrowed from his brother last Thursday, remarking that he wanted it to kill rats in the cellar. It is now recalled that Boecker had since then practised target shooting with it.

Boecker was 34 years old, and for over 20 years lived in the neighborhood. He had been regarded as a prosperous farmer, and only recently bought a 200-acre farm a few miles from the old homestead. Sunday he attended Catholic services at Breda with his wife and some of the children. Later in the day he was visited by a neighbor, who says that when he left the Boeckers' home in the evening they were seemingly a happy family, and not a premonition of the awful tragedy enacted a few hours later was given by Boecker or any one of the household. Members of his father's family say he had no family troubles, and his financial affairs were in good shape. On the other hand, it is said that John had disagreed with the old folks and Henry over the occupancy of the farm on which John lived, and this is assigned by some as the cause of the trouble which culminated in murder and suicide.

# REVIEW OF CROPS

## Furnished by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

### THE SEASON VERY DISAPPOINTING TO FARMERS.

### The First Crop Suffered Most of all.

Boston, Sept. 28.—The crop season of 1897 is practically at an end. Some harvesting yet remains to be done, but in general all crops, except late fruits, are now secured. The week just closed has been favorable for gathering crops in many localities, while in others the reverse is true. The first killing frosts of the fall occurred in interior sections on the 22nd, the mercury falling below freezing at numerous places. All tender vegetation was killed, and late hardy crops were injured to some extent, although the majority of the latter were beyond damage.

On the whole the season has been disappointing and discouraging to farmers, yet some lines of farm produce have yielded very abundantly. The season opened early and with the best of promise, but unfavorable conditions soon developed and continued until nearly all classes of crops were beyond recovery. May and June were poor growing months owing to excessive rains, low temperature and extreme cloudiness. Agricultural operations were suspended much of the time. July gave several days of warm, growing weather, followed by well remembered excessive rains which did great damage by "drowning" plants, preventing harvesting of rye and hay, and causing potatoes to blight and rot. August conditions were nearly normal, but the damage of the early season could not be overcome.

Farmers who planted on dry ground will receive as much money as usual for their crops, but on low land much time and fertilizer has been wasted. A prominent feature of the season is the poor quality of most fruits; they generally lack both flavor and sugar. Apples are a very small crop, of poor quality; peaches a partial failure owing to blight; pears and plums large yield; grapes poor; berries, except strawberries, were abundant. Potatoes have turned out to be practically a failure. The first hay crop was large in bulk, but very badly damaged in harvesting. The crop of rowen was extra good. The corn crop is light. Most of the ear corn matured, but did not fill out well. Silos were used to a great extent, and probably with profit. Grain crops have been abundant, but off in quality, although oats were good and rye fair. Vegetables, such as tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, etc., have not done well in general. Onions are also below the average.

The season is closing with fine weather. Fall seeding is well along, and the top of the ground is in good shape. Feed is good, and stock in excellent condition. Farmers are hopeful.

## MATERIAL DECREASE IN DEFICIT.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The September monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures will show a material decrease in the deficit as compared with August. The increase that will be shown in the receipts from internal revenue sources seems to justify the expectation of the treasury officials that by Jan. 1 next the deficit will have been reduced to a nominal amount. The excess of expenditures over receipts so far this month amounts to something over $3,000,000, but it is expected that by Oct. 1 this excess will have been reduced to $3,000,000 or less, making the deficit for the first quarter of the fiscal year about $28,000,000. Internal revenue officials call attention to the fact that already the receipts exceed those of last year by about $6,000,000, and confidently predict that by Jan. 1 this increase will have reached $7,000,000 and possibly $8,000,000. The receipts from customs so far show no material gains, nor is it expected that any substantial improvement will be shown until after the first of the year.

## HONORS WON BY JOHNSON.

Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., Sept. 28.—The New England circuit bicycle chasers had an inning yesterday at Association park. J. S. Johnson carled off the honors of the day, capturing two firsts, while Eckberg, the crack flyer of Worcester, and now leading the circuit, got away with but one prize, the second in the one mile open. E. M. Blake, with several others, got a bad spill in the last lap of the handicap, which put him of the race. His machine was wrecked, but he escaped with slight bruises. A. Waldron, in the half-mile open, also got a bad fall on the back stretch, which prevented him from competing in the following events.

VERY FAST BATTLE.

Buffalo, Sept. 28.—Matthew Matthews of New York won from Frank Garrard of Chicago in 20 rounds before a crowded house at the Olympic Athletic club last night. No faster battle was ever seen in this city. Matthews landed innumerable blows on face and body, but Garrard was not much weakened at the end, although bleeding freely.

In the preliminaries, "Rocky Nell" of Buffalo won from Tom Smith of Detroit in the second round, and Joe Younge of this city and Jimmy Casey of Detroit fought 10 rather tame rounds to a draw.

There is no music like the melody of health. When every life-string is in perfect tune, and the pure, rich, red blood dances through the arteries to the quick-step of health, life is truly worth living. But the human body is the most delicate and intricate of all instruments. Just one little string out of tune will make a general discord. The body may apparently be in the best of order in every way, save that there is a slight disorder of the digestion. The sufferer hardly notices it, and does not think it worth troubling about. It is just one little string out of order, but it soon puts every organ in the body into a jangling discord. The blood no longer receives the proper supply of life-giving elements with which to build up new and healthy tissue. Instead it receives the poisons thrown off by improperly digested food and the effete material with which the intestines are clogged. Diseases of the blood and skin or wasting diseases like consumption are the result.
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# A GOVERNMENT IN PAWN.

## Syndicate of Wealthy Americans Takes Control of Honduras.

### The Valentine Company Will Rule the Country and Transact All Public Business.

IT IS not often that a national government puts itself in pawn, but the Central American republic of Honduras recently made a deal with a big syndicate of American capitalists that practically amounts to the same thing.

The Valentine syndicate of New York has acquired great concessions in Honduras and will complete the railroad from Puerto Cortez to the Pacific coast. The syndicate has practically bought out the republic of Honduras. The railroad was begun by an English company 10 years ago to run from Puerto Cortez to the Pacific, but has never been completed.

The Honduras government has agreed to surrender all its governmental functions to the syndicate. The latter will begin operations by Oct. 1, when $1,000,000 is to be paid to carry on the expenses of the Honduras government, and the government is to turn over to the syndicate all its revenues, and the latter is to control all the custom houses, etc., to reimburse itself. Some of the money has already been paid. The syndicate also agrees to relieve the Honduras government of all responsibility for the foreign debt of $35,000,000 owed in England and will compromise or settle with the foreign creditors.

STATUE OF MORAZAN IN TEGUCIGALPA.

The expenses of the Honduras government are about $1,000,000 a year, and being relieved of the expense of handling the revenues there will be more money or other things. When once the syndicate gets control of the custom houses, a stop will at once be put to smuggling, which is at present very prevalent along the coast, and it will also absolutely prevent any future revolutions. This will do away with the need of armies and reduce the expenses. The syndicate has also large land and mining grants, and as soon as it gets through with the difficulties of the railroad will colonize and settle up the land and build up the country.

The arrangement seems to satisfy the Honduras officials, who will have a fixed income and will be relieved of all the trouble of collecting the revenues and all bother over the public debt and all danger of revolution.

There are 37 miles of railroad line in Honduras, extending from Puerto Cortez, on the Caribbean coast, to San Pedro Sula, an interior village of about 1,000 inhabitants. This few miles of road has quite a history, every spike that was driven having cost as much as it would honestly take to build several miles. This 37 miles of unkept and orphaned line is the beginning and to this date the end of the projected interoceanic line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific. The connection from Puerto Cortez to Amapola, on the Pacific, a distance of 128 miles, could easily have been effected with the $28,000,000 of English and French money advanced for that purpose a little more than two decades ago. All that England and France have to show for their enterprise is a mortgage on the republic, which is so far entirely worthless, no interest having been paid on it. In addition to this there is an interior indebtedness of $227,650, and when Polycarpo Bonilla, the present president, received the keys of the treasury last fall he found exactly unos pesos, or 50 cents of one money valuation, in the government's exchequer.

The ghost of the railroad seems to be walking again under the recent management of W. S. Valentine, an erstwhile New Yorker. He has actually cut down some of the weeds on the roadbed and the interlocking branches above it, put a new mahogany tie in here and there, straightened out the crookedest parts of the rusted rails, bought some broken down engines from the United States and makes the entire 37 miles already built in from 10 to 12 hours sometimes.

Associated in this enterprise with Mr. Valentine is New York capital. Barrett Van Auken, grandson of the late Commodore Garrison, owns $50,000 stock and is on the spot to look after his interests. Victor Howland, son of G. G. Howland, manager of the New York Herald, is one of the conductors, and Count von Heiner of Germany is another conductor and paymaster. Their two trains, consisting of several fruit cars, pick up bananas along the route, bringing them to Puerto Cortez for shipment. These gentlemen look like Spanish dons, attend diligently to their light duties and appear happy among this mongrel race, speaking the ungrammatical patois like natives.

Mr. Valentine and his colleagues have reason to believe that the interoceanic line will be built as originally projected within a few years. Mr. Valentine is living with that hope in view and working diligently to that end. The completion of this road will begin a prosperous era for the country.

Honduras is without a chimney, the finest mansion having been recently constructed by the Honduras (Louisiana) Lottery company after its expulsion from Louisiana. Puerto Cortez is the principal port of the republic and the only one having a wharf. That it should be so aboriginal is somewhat surprising when the fact of its proximity to the thrifty, active United States is taken into consideration. This port is only 825 miles from Port Tampa and approximately the same distance from New Orleans and Mobile, yet many of the interior natives are clothed only with heat and humidity and spend their entire lives in indolence, living upon fruits and the reptiles, beasts and birds so abundantly furnished by nature. These primitive people, however, never rob or steal except in a petty way. The Rosario mines, located far away from the railroad line, have taken out about $7,000,000 of ore since 1885 and brought it by mules through the dense mountain paths to a point of shipment without ever being interfered with. These mines have an office in New York, and at one time Mr. Valentine was their manager.

POLYCARPO BONILLA, PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS.

Some of the peaks in the great mountain ranges are forever clad with snow, beginning at an altitude of 14,000 feet. Here the scenery is grand beyond description and the vegetation dense and lofty.

Mere lapse of time hardly touches this people. They have defied many centuries, and only now in the mad restlessness of the progress of this century do they begin to falter. Many of the presidents have been educated abroad, and General Bogram, during his incumbency, tried the experiment of giving the press freedom of speech and otherwise conforming to American ideas, with disastrous results to himself.

The inhabitants speak a patois of the Spanish language, and as yet no English speaking people have found it profitable to establish broad commercial relations with this wild domain. In Honduras, with a population of about 500,000, 50 would be a fair estimate of the number of Anglo-Saxons.

Many of the better class travel somewhat extensively and are both educated and entertaining companions. The dethroned President Vasquez is a highly accomplished man, as are President Bonilla and a number of his cabinet, most of whom received a collegiate education in the United States or England. The government invites immigration by generous offers of land, a full title to which is granted by congress, continuing good through all changes in presidents and staffs. Mr. Valentine is especially conspicuous for the zeal he exerts in securing concessions from the government to all responsible American citizens wishing to locate there. His indorsement is the open sesame to the powers that are in charge.

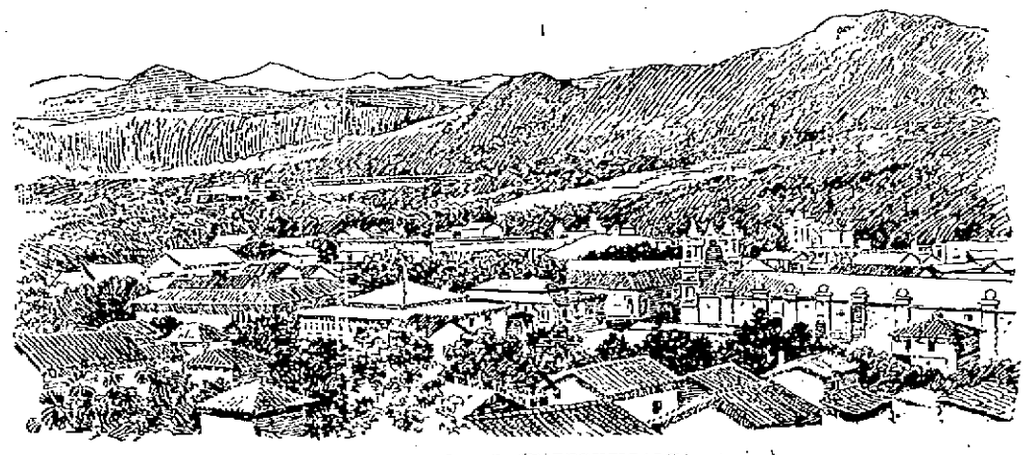
Honduras is very fertile in two things, revolutions and bananas. Of the latter there are no vast plantations, but each and every adult native raises several or more bunches for shipment. It is a game of chance to risk your all in a banana grove, because a breeze as gentle as a Kansas zephyr would blow it down, while a good healthy wind that would scarcely make the coattail of a Kansas real estate man stand at right angles would transfer the entire plantation from the valley's depth to the mountain tops.

Bananas are raised in patches in the shadow of the mountain, in small clearings surrounded by almost impenetrable giant and gorgeous vegetation, around the little thatched roof dwellings and in wells and holes in the ground. Ships, mostly from New Orleans, make regular trips for this popular fruit and buy it delivered on the boat for 16 cents a bunch. Every bunch must average "eight hands," which, to be sure, is large enough and full grown.

When traversing the paths through the forests on the back of one of the remarkable, tireless and indigenous small mules, or skirting the coast on a banana vessel, the uninitiated would wonder where a shipload of this fruit was to come from. It comes, though, in lighters containing as many as 600 bunches and in dories containing as few as two bunches and a native brown skinned woman apparelled in one brief but usually clean garment. The woods on these occasions are full of bananas, and a ship always secures an ample load in two to five days, when she steams to some southern port of the United States at the average rate of 8 to 12 knots per hour and sells her cargo for a good round profit.

So prolific is the country that cocoanuts are raised in Honduras in such quantities that millions are left on the ground to decay, to be eaten by monkeys and picked up by the natives. Java can't produce better coffee. Sugar cane grows as tall and as sound as a pine sapling. Potatoes are as large in circumference as the girth of a New York alderman. Oranges bear two crops a year. Limes, lemons, guavas and kindred products grow with little or no attention. Sarsaparilla bales from there carried away the premium at the World's fair, while hides and skins were hung with medals. India rubber, limewood, cedar, fustic, etc., grow prolifically and wild, while mahogany and rosewood are often used for railroad ties. The mineral wealth is vast and alluring—gold, silver, quicksilver, precious stones, asbestus, iron, coal, copper, lead, platina, ochers—all for the mining and picking up.

This seems a great deal for one section to possess and reads like a fairy tale. It is, however, a solemn fact that the republic of Honduras, though it is among the largest, the most favored by nature and the least developed by man of any of the five Central American republics, is not attracting immigration or money. There are several good reasons for this. Anywhere in the valleys you can whittle malaria, and the souls of thousands of the English speaking tongue have gone to the last resting place on this malarial breeze. The climate is especially fatal to northern women, who after a short residence become as yellow and thick skinned as the yellow skin of any ripe banana, while the dark complexion of the native woman seems to become softer, richer and paler under the torridity of the sun. Then the unstability of the government keeps foreign money out, and the native money is spent in revolutions. That left—when any is left—the deposed president often decamps with to the United States or England. The Honduranian soldier is not a peer of the average soldier in Coxey's army. His pay is 2 reals (25 cents) a day, and during the infrequent intermissions of internecine troubles he gladly reals his sword and gun against a tree to take up the occupation of carrying banana branches from the cars to the vessel at the rate of 3 cents an hour.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF TEGUCIGALPA.

A very fair idea of the life of the people and the richness of the country can be gathered from the following account of a recent traveler in that region:

"From Tegucigalpa to the north and eastward one passes through the old mining districts, where even today may be seen ruder machinery than on the Pacific slope in 1849. Very few of the mines were opened and developed on any system. Shafts of course were dug, but the drifting in most cases was so faulty as to miss the vein. When they struck water, the mine was abandoned through lack of pumping machinery, though near one deserted mining town I could trace a tunnel which was undoubtedly built to carry off excess of water, as was the idea of the Sutro tunnel in Nevada. The crushing, except in one mine owned by an English company, is done with heavy rolling stones, moved by ox power, after which the amalgamation process is gone through with on a cement patio, as they dry coffee, and then the product reduced by fire. Even under such crude management the mining industry of Honduras has been immensely profitable. The country is dotted with holes full of water which with simple machinery would be paying investments. I saw much machinery rusting on the mountain sides which enterprising men had been unable to transport over the miserable paths. In Comayagua I saw silver chlorides that ran over $23,000 to the ton. How rich that ore was may be appreciated when it is known that pure silver is worth only $32,000 to the ton.

"But very few traces of gold have been found on the Pacific slope of the cordilleras. The mountains are tipped up toward the Atlantic and, as one goes down the steep inclines, the different stratifications are easily distinguishable down to granite. In the Indian towns on the Atlantic slope the women on Sunday mornings wash the sand and gravel in rough appliances called "battens" and, with any luck, secure a sufficient quantity of gold in a few hours to support them for a week. Another difficulty is the scarcity of labor, and it is a fact that good mines are more easily found than men to work them.

"The natives seem to have no ambition to acquire wealth. They build their thatched houses in a banana and palm grove and appear to regret that they are put to the necessity and trouble of plucking the fruit which grows before their door. Once when inquiring my way to a ford across a swollen creek I asked an Indian who was swinging lazily in his hammock to show me its direction. He was "too tired," he said, and $2 did not persuade him to get up. Not being willing to risk crossing without a guide, I camped there for the night, and saw plainly my host had no reason to trouble himself for $2. Behind his hedge of giant cactus he had about 300 chickens, many pigs, his field of corn and plantains all around in every stage of ripening. He knew nothing better than his own condition and was satisfied with his lot. I bought from him for $12 in silver two ounces of washed gold which had been taken from a creek close by. The particles were in size from the head of a pin to a small pea, but of an excellent color. I afterward sold the gold on the coast for double what I had paid.

"As a general rule the aboriginal inhabitants have been much changed by 300 years of contact with whites and by the Spanish conquest, yet among the settlements on the eastern side and not far from Tegucigalpa I passed through communities which have retained to a surprising degree their most primitive customs and in which the aboriginal blood has suffered scarcely any, if, indeed, the slightest, intermixture. The native language quite holds its own, and in Honduras, as in the high country of Guatemala, I observed the preference for the Indian tongue. These Indians are the hereditary enemies of the Sambos, or Mosquitoes, who years ago drove them from the coast by forcing them into slavery. Their necessities are very limited. The women dress in a blue cotton cloth skirt woven by themselves from a peculiar native cotton which grows, and the plant does not die. It has a hard, stony seed in the interior of every boll of cotton, which is picked when it attains about the size of a walnut.

"These people practice what they remember of the Catholic religion, every community having a church with the effigy of the patron saint, before whom, on feast days, they place their burning candles and offerings of fruits. When boys attain the age of 14 they are privileged to select a maiden of 12 for a wife. When the selection is made and ratified by the parents of both parties, the couple go to the house of the groom's father to live. Until the son is able to support his bride he works for his father on wages until he can build a house for himself. There is no ceremony. The mutual agreement of all parties concerned is all that is necessary, after which they are regarded as man and wife.

"These people have great respect for the authority of the general government, and there is no greater event in their lives than the visit of the 'jefe politico' of their department. His stay is usually three days, and is a season of feasting and presenting complaints and petitions for his action, which he settles with the authority of a czar.

DOMINGO VASQUEZ, EX-PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS.

"In the intervals between the official visits all questions between individuals are decided by 'alcaides,' or justices of the peace, selected from among themselves, and no such thing as an appeal from their decisions is ever heard of. Ostensibly the laws of the state are followed, but the alcalde court is one of equity, and as few of the judges can read or write the state laws are not consulted to any great extent.

"When a presidential election occurs, or an election for congress, these innocent people vote according to the advice they receive from the capital, and such advice is regarded as an order.

"What with indigo, gold washing, mahogany cutting and the carrying trade considerable money comes into their hands, but religious and civil feasts come around with such frequency—and they celebrate them all in drinking bouts and other excesses—that the end of the year finds them with as little money as they had in the beginning. From my observation I believe the people of the country are commencing to see that political changes, on no matter what beautiful promises, are powerless to effect the regeneration of the country, and that in general there is a strong feeling growing in favor of emigrants who seek employment and fortune within its limits. In many instances her rulers in former times, for selfish motives, have put every obstacle in the way of the improvement and education of the people that they might fill their own pockets from the public revenue, but now all that is changed and a desire for colonization and a predominance of white blood obtains.

"The government has established schools for Indian children which are fostered with the greatest care, and even in remote towns of small population one comes across schools for artisans thoroughly equipped and under good masters, and unless I had been assured that some of the exquisitely designed furniture which I saw was the work of Indians, I would have believed it to have been made in the finest manufactories of the United States. With a position unequaled, a climate adapted, as one might say, to every caprice, the finest forests of the earth, untold mining wealth and opportunities for agriculture, it can be but a few years before Honduras will take the first place among the republics between the Rio Grande and the Isthmus."

Tegucigalpa, the capital city of Honduras, may be said to lie at the bottom of an amphitheater of mountains, the nearer foothills about evenly divided between wood and pasture lands. The city is built upon both sides of the Rio Grande and one side of the Rio Chiquita. The former stream hardly bears out its grandiose title, at least according to the idea of one from the land of the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio.

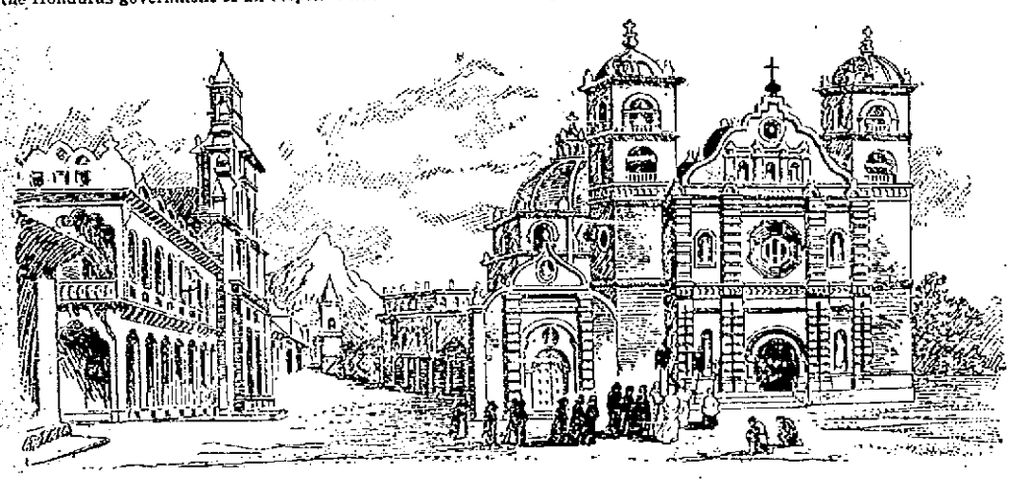
MORAZAN, THE LIBERATOR OF HONDURAS.

At this point and at this season it is merely a brook of boiling foam, from 100 to 200 feet wide, its bed full of smooth, round rocks, while the Chiquita, as its name implies (Spanish for "little one"), is even smaller. During the rainy season, however, both are greatly increased. The fine arched bridge of brick and white sandstone which connects Tegucigalpa with its suburb, Comayaguita, as the Brooklyn bridge connects New York with its auxiliary, is really an imposing work of art. One never tires of lounging upon its parapet and watching the lavenderas at work below.

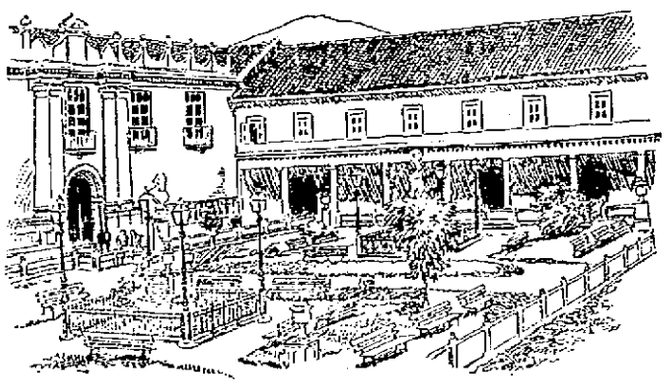
The name of this ancient mining town, so puzzling to tongues unaccustomed to the Spanish, is easy enough to pronounce when one gets used to it—as it spelled Tay-goese-ee-ghal-pah, accenting the fourth syllable. In the aboriginal language it was two words, which signified "mountain of silver," and well indeed has it deserved the appellation. On this elevated plateau, 3,000 feet above sea level, it is built upon and completely surrounded by mines which in former times yielded gloriously of the precious metal.

There are three pretty parks beside the Plaza Moyo, all adorned with flowers and statuary. There are two banks, the Banco Centro Americano and the Banco Nacional Hondureno, and paper money does not circulate in the country. Three newspapers are published in Tegucigalpa—La Nacion, weekly, and La Republica and La Gaceta, both semiweekly. There are two universities, several colleges and 573 public schools within the republic. The schools are nominally free and education is compulsory, according to the constitution, but the law in the latter regard is not enforced. During recent years the government has been paying more attention to educational matters.

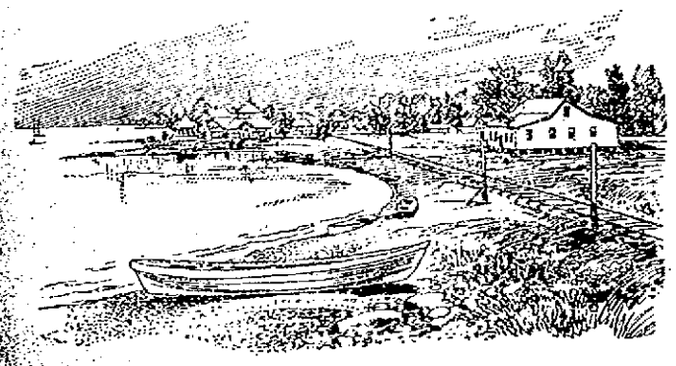
Tegucigalpa is not rich in "points of interest." There is a pretty plaza, where the band plays on pleasant evenings and the people promenade in two great revolving circles, after the fashion of Spanish-Americans, the women marching solidly in pairs in one direction, the men in the other, so that they are continually meeting, staring and smiling at one another.



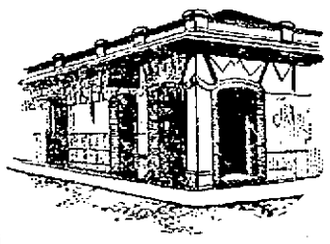
THE PLAZA OF TEGUCIGALPA.



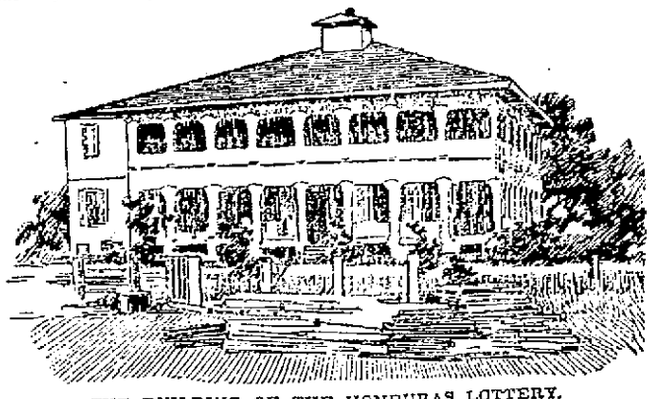
THE PALACE AND STATE UNIVERSITY.



THE HARBOR AT PUERTO CORTEZ.



BANK OF HONDURAS.



THE BUILDING OF THE HONDURAS LOTTERY.

## Notes About Honduras.

It is the boast of the people that Francisco Morazan, the "liberator" of Central America, as Bolivar is honored in South America and Washington in North America, was born in 1798. His father was a native of Puerto Rico, but his mother was a Tegucigalpan. It is said that he prided himself greatly on the fact that his ancestors came from the birthplace of Napoleon—a circumstance which his descendants, to whom strangers are usually introduced, never fail to mention, and which proves that the greatest men are not without their weaknesses.

The largest concession of placer mines ever made in Honduras was that made to Major E. A. Burke of New Orleans in 1886. It includes many miles of the Guaypi river, with a distance of 500 varas' width on each side of the river. A vara is the Spanish yard, about one-quarter short of our measurement.

Roads are the first prime necessity of Honduras.

The first glimpse of Honduras' capital is disappointing to the weary traveler, as after toilsome days on muleback he scrambles through dust, cacti and rolling stones down the sharp slopes of the mountains to Tegucigalpa. The town occupies the center of a small bare plateau 30 miles or so southwest from Comayagua and 80 miles from the Pacific and is surrounded by almost perpendicular peaks.

Central America furnishes many opportunities for the investment of capital in commercial, agricultural and mining enterprises. Other foreign countries are not slow to realize this.

At present nearly all the mining capital of Honduras is held by citizens of the United States, to a grand total of many millions of dollars.

The movements of the stranger within the boundaries of Honduras are as closely watched as if he were a newspaper correspondent in the domains of the czar.

# FOR A PLATFORM

## Mr. Bryan's Letter to N. Y. Leaders.

THE PROBABLE OUTCOME OF THE MOVEMENT.

### N. Y. Democrats are Discussing It.

New York, Sept. 28.—Typewritten copies of the letter alleged to have been written by W. Jennings Bryan on the Greater New York campaign are being circulated among the local "free silver" Democrats. The letter is said to have been brought to Colonel William L. Brown, and it is claimed Mr. Brown placed the matter before John C. Sheehan, leader of Tammany Hall. The letter is as follows:

"A triumph of the Democracy of Greater New York, except under the auspices of the issue that animates the party, will have the same moral effect as a renewed and affirmed triumph of the agencies led by Senator Hanna. When parties cease to represent certain fixed principles, the supreme prerogative of the ballot becomes prostituted to a contest between organizations for the spoils of office and the enjoyment of success. To this prostitution of the ballot may be ascribed every chapter of shame and corruption in the history of American municipal government. It is better to have a government by the Republican party, responsibility to its declarations, than government by Democratic partisans without responsibility to Democratic principles.

"Many persons confound opposition with principle. A mere partisan Democratic opposition to the candidates of the Republican party cannot be dignified with the time-honored banner of Jefferson and Tilden. One of the most fascinating fallacies of the day is the claim that opposition to the administration of office by partians is a principle. So-called non-partisan government is not a principle, and should it be accepted it would eliminate political parties from municipal affairs and invite reasonless contests. Government might as well be decided by the future of rival colors on the football field. The Democratic party is the enemy of this fallacy. I do not, therefore, subscribe in any way to the theory that good city government is to be found without party. If the dream of non-partisan government becomes a reality then would arise a condition of contests for power between citizens' unions and people's unions, each claiming to be the only purveyors of purity in government.

"The proposition to govern Greater New York through an organization known as the Citizens' union is one of the most vicious heresies that assail our political progress, and the more dangerous because of its alluring sponsorship. Government by the Democratic party or the Republican party without adherence to issues, and government of the Citizens' union, instead of a government by the people, becomes government by an organization. I would consider it a calamity if New York begins its greater career without the auspices of political principle and responsibility.

"The Democratic party is the party of home rule, but home rule does not mean irresponsibility to the nation at large. The great cities are part of the state and country; they are the granaries, treasuries, clearing houses and capitals of culture and science; they are created, not of themselves, but of the whole people's toil and progress; therefore, it is un-natural and artificial to avoid responsibility to national issues, and political cowardice and political crime.

"Greater New York will be the uncrowned capital of America. The Democrats of New York have a responsibility, not only to themselves and the greater city, but to their party and its living principle and the nation. This election is the most important and influential political event between 1896 and 1900. To suggest that the Democratic party platform has no place in this contest is to admit a doubt of its wisdom, and places the Democratic party on a par with the fallacy of non-political government. The issue is the life of the party not the garment, and to alter or deduct from the declarations of the assembled party is moral injury; nor have battalions which fought, now on one side, now on another, now shoulder to shoulder as friends, now bayonet to bayonet as enemies, a place in honorable warfare."

Inquiry among the Tammany leaders failed to establish the authenticity of the letter.

### HEAGHNEY'S DEBT TO CLINTON.

Clinton, Mass., Sept. 28.—At a meeting of the selectmen for the purpose of having an informal conference with the bondsmen of ex-Town Treasurer William F. Heaghney, looking to a settlement of the latter's indebtedness to the town out of court, Attorney Evans, who represented several of the bondsmen, said that he was not authorized to make any propositions. They were, of course, surprised at the extent of the discrepancies as revealed by the investigations of the selectmen, and desired more time in which to examine the matter themselves.

Dr. Bowers, chairman of the board, said that if the bondsmen were not prepared to make an offer of settlement, or to admit their liability, he could not submit the accounts to them for their inspection, as it would be to the town's detriment to do so.

### SIGHTSEER MURDERED.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—A mysterious murder developed yesterday in the finding in front of the Gaiety theater of the body of Benjamin Frank Lamar, a prominent farmer of Fairland, Oklahoma, with his skull crushed. Lamar, who was an Odd Fellow and a member of the territorial legislature, came to St. Louis several days ago with a party of friends to see the sights and attend the fall festivities, which begin next month. The dead man's friends say that Lamar, who had been drinking, occupied a box at the theater. He had a large sum of money with him when last seen, but this was gone.

### BOSTON MAN WON.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 28.—Joe Elms of Boston defeated Patsy Corrigan of Trenton in a 20-round bout at the Trenton athletic club last night.


**Rosy Cheeks and Sparkling Eyes.**

Follow the use of Utah Kidney Beans.

The Turners' great discovery. The warning notes from the kidneys are, backache, urinary trouble, frequent thirst, rheumatism, burning urine, dropsical swellings, irregular heart action. Heed the warning at once. Your life is in danger. Utah Kidney Beans regulate the kidneys, cure all urinary and bladder troubles surely and quickly. Utah Kidney Beans, discovered and perfected by The Turners, of Philadelphia. THE TURNERS also make

FO-MEDIA—The Infant's Friend, the Invalid's Benefactor. A perfect food. A new discovery for the little ones and for the weak.

TURNERS' LITTLE LIVER TURNERS—A very small pill. Turns your liver.

SPECIAL AGENTS IN LOWELL.

F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomassan, J. S. Westwood, George A. Willson & Co.

**LETTER CARRIERS**

Will collect mail and supply postage stamps to all houses supplied with the new

**U.S. Postal Boxes**

These boxes cost no more than one year's rent for a box in the post office and will last a lifetime. For further information apply to

**BARTLETT & DOW**

216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

Who are the sole agents in Lowell for the authorized

**U. S. POSTAL BOX**

The only box from which collections will be made by letter carriers.

**MANLY VIGOR**

Restored in young, old or middle-aged men. Night losses, drains and emissions cured at once. The Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Lost Manhood, Atrophy, Undeveloped, all Diseases and Weaknesses of Man, from whatever cause, permanently and privately cured by the use of **CURED** The Old Dr. Hallock Electric Pills. This famous, magical medicine will do away with the mental tortures patients suffer from, and instead of flabby nerves, will give you nerves of steel and a confident, buoyant nature. The pills used by THE OLD Doctor since 1848, and with universal success. Price $1 per box. Pills sent by mail, closely sealed, in plain wrapper, on receipt of price. Full direction, showing what to eat and what not to eat and other valuable information sent with each order for pills.

We prepare our Electric Pills on an accumulated medical experience of over 47 years, and we warrant them to cure. We sell them at a price within the reach of all men. We have no free prescriptions, free cures or C. O. D. methods. We employ no agents. Beware of so-called Free cures and prescriptions, for you will be disappointed, but instead, pay $1 for genuine medicine like The Old Dr. Hallock Electric Pills, prepared by a reliable old established institution.

Located Over Forty Years at 110 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

To inquiring minds and sincere seekers after health, we will send our valuable medical book of 64 pages. Describes anatomy of the generative organs, gives chapters on blood poison, lost vigor, stricture and **FREE** all diseases of men; many valuable prescriptions and other information included. Shows you how a cure may be obtained secretly and at home. Sent sealed with list of questions, free, on application to

Hallock Medical Institute,

110 COURT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

**R. J. MOWER,**

PRACTICAL

**WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN**

285 Central Street.

**GLEN FOREST**

ONE WEEK, COMMENCING

Monday, Sept. 13, '97.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT

By a Company of

UNEXCELLED ENTERTAINERS

GORMAN'S

**Merry Makers**

Presenting a Sparkling Programme of Vocal and Instrumental Gems.

Every Act a Feature.
Every Artist a Star.

POPULAR SELECTIONS THAT ALL CAN ENJOY.

**NEW MUSIC HALL**

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

ONE SOLID WEEK—Commencing Monday, Sept. 27. Daily matinees, commencing Wednesday.

ALMA CHESTER,

Supported by a first class company of actors, singers, dancers and specialists in a repertoire of plays never before seen at popular prices in this city.

Change of play each evening. Special scenery properties, electrical and mechanical effects carried for each production. New songs, dances and refined specialties at each performance.

Evening prices, 10, 20 and 30c.
Matinee prices, 10 and 20c.

Sunday Night Next, October 3

Return Engagement by Special Request

**Prof. Fred Barrael**

Assisted by MISS BESSIE FOSTER, the celebrated mind reader and MISS ALICE HODGSON, the champion lady whistling soloist of the world. Spiritualism in full light on the open stage, producing the most wonderful manifestations ever witnessed.

**Notice.** For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 Suits for $18, his $28 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $23. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St.

**SHOW CASES**

We have just received another invoice of...

**Show Cases**

in inlaid top corners and round corners on base, and in square mitred corners.

**Show Cases**

delivered in any part of the city.

SHOW CASE GLASS A SPECIALTY

**C. B. COBURN & CO.,**

63-67 MARKET STREET.

JOHN W. McKVOY, 137 Central St., Opp. American House. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY, Masonic Block. Counsellors-at-Law. William F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM, 182 Merrimack Street. Photographers. Crayons, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW, 49 John Street. Clothing Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed. Orders received for cleaning, dying and repairing promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE, Room 10, Hildreth Building. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

J. M. KINGSBURY, No. 375 Bridge Street. Meats and Provisions. (Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

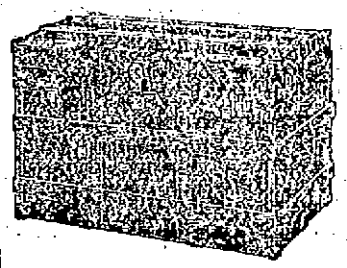
PHILIP J. FARLEY, Room 11, Barristers' Hall. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

**Land Sale**

In Pawtucketville
In the New District

Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.

WM. H. EMERY.



Trunk Manufactory, 72 Middlesex Street, (Old Wooden Building.) All orders promptly attended to and work delivered to all parts of the city.

P. F. DEVINE, Prop.

Lowell High Grade

**FERTILIZERS**

Lowest in Price,
Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co.,

79-83 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

IF YOU WANT A CASE

Of the Leading Brands of

LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER

TELEPHONE.

J. H. RILEY,

Bottler, Nos. 98 and 102 Lakeview Avenue. Telephone Number 474-4.

The Lowell

**Gas Light Co.**

Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS

**$1.00** ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

# THIS SUIT

Representing the very HEIGHT OF FASHION, made of Pure Lambs' Wool Scotch Cheviot, in very latest Interwoven Stripe, Broken Checks or Subdued Plaids in Olive, Tobacco, Mouse, Oxford and other fashionable shades

# ONLY $9.80

## This Offer is Continued to Tomorrow

Photographed From Life.

for the simple reason that we have only 500 of these suits, and we feel confident, they will all be sold in one day. A better offer has never been made. Each one of these 500 suits is a marvel of the cutter's skill, having been made by the leading manufacturing tailors of Rochester, N. Y., whose goods are found on sale at the finest retail houses in the country, but **NEVER FOR LESS THAN TWENTY DOLLARS.** For the first and last time you can take your choice tomorrow from these suits for less than half—or ONLY $9.80. They can be had with single or double breasted Vests, and are lined, trimmed, edged and finished the same as high-class merchant tailor work.

ANOTHER MARVELOUS OFFER ARE THOSE

## MEN'S IMPORTED CLAY WORSTED DRESS SUITS

Lined with Leather Cloth—Also at **$9.80.**

These can be had in single and double breasted Sack and Cutaway Frock Styles, and we defy the best experts to tell the difference between them and the $20.00 Clay Worsted Suits sold elsewhere. They can't do it, for the very good reason that there is NO difference, because ours at $9.80 and the others at $20.00 are identical in every respect.

AND NOW A FEW WORDS ABOUT

## The Men's All-Wool Suits We Sell at $4.85

Above all things, don't confound them with the $8.00 Suits shown by other houses, ours are what others are not, viz: **1st—STRICTLY ALL WOOL. 2d—FULL TAILOR-MADE. 3d—SHRUNKEN IN THE CLOTH BEFORE BEING MADE.** These are three essential points—points that can easily be found in thoroughly dependable clothing. Men who are not above saving a few dollars should ask to see these suits. True, we sell them at $4.85, but they are just as good at $4.85 as though you had paid the full price, which is $8.00.

Great Sacrifice Sale at less than 50 cents on the dollar of entire stock of Thos. D. Hartford, 18 Central street, Lowell. Sale takes place at Thos. D. Hartford's Old Store, 18 Central St., Lowell.

18 Central St., Lowell.

SPOT CASH BUYERS AND SELLERS OF MANUFACTURERS STOCKS

MANUFACTURERS OUTLET COMPANY

TRADEMARK COPYRIGHTED AND REGISTERED

CLOTHING SHOES AND HATS

We Pay Fares to Lowell and return on Every Coat or Suit Sale.

**OPEN EVERY EVENING.**

# A GOVERNMENT IN PAWN.

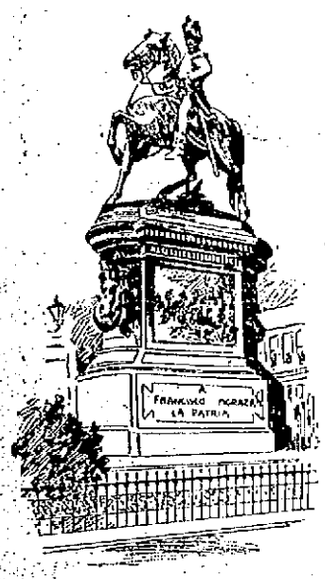
## Syndicate of Wealthy Americans Takes Control of Honduras.

### The Valentine Company Will Rule the Country and Transact All Public Business.

IT IS not often that a national government puts itself in pawn, but the Central American republic of Honduras recently made a deal with a big syndicate of American capitalists that practically amounts to the same thing.

The Valentine syndicate of New York has acquired great concessions in Honduras and will complete the railroad from Puerto Cortez to the Pacific coast. The syndicate has practically bought out the republic of Honduras. The railroad was begun by an English company 10 years ago to run from Puerto Cortez to the Pacific, but has never been completed.

The Honduras government has agreed to surrender all its governmental functions to the syndicate. The latter will begin operations by Oct. 1, when $1,000,000 is to be paid to carry on the expenses of the Honduras government, and the government is to turn over to the syndicate all its revenues, and the latter is to control all the custom houses, etc., to reimburse itself. Some of the money has already been paid. The syndicate also agrees to relieve the Honduras government of all responsibility for the foreign debt of $35,000,000 owed in England and will compromise or settle with the foreign creditors.




STATUE OF MORAZAN IN TEGUCIGALPA.

The expenses of the Honduras government are about $1,000,000 a year, and being relieved of the expense of handling the revenues there will be more money for other things. When once the syndicate gets control of the custom houses, a stop will at once be put to smuggling, which is at present very prevalent along the coast, and it will also absolutely prevent any future revolutions. This will do away with the need of armies and reduce the expenses. The syndicate has also large land and mining grants, and as soon as it gets through with the difficulties of the railroad, will colonize and settle up the land and build up the country.

The arrangement seems to satisfy the Honduras officials, who will have a fixed income and will be relieved of all the trouble of collecting the revenues and all bother over the public debt and all danger of revolution.

There are 37 miles of railroad line in Honduras, extending from Puerto Cortez, on the Caribbean coast, to San Pedro Sula, an interior village of about 1,000 inhabitants. This few miles of road has quite a history, every spike that was driven having cost as much as it would honestly take to build several miles. This 37 miles of unkept and orphaned line is the beginning and to this date the end of the projected interoceanic line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific. The connection from Puerto Cortez to Amapola, on the Pacific, a distance of 128 miles, could easily have been effected with the $28,000,000 of English and French money advanced for that purpose a little more than two decades ago. All that England and France have to show for their enterprise is a mortgage on the republic, which is so far entirely worthless, no interest having been paid on it. In addition to this there is an interior indebtedness of $2,227,650, and when Polycarpo Bonilla, the present president, received the keys of the treasury last fall he found exactly unos pesos, or 50 cents of our money valuation, in the government's exchequer.

The ghost of the railroad seems to be walking again under the recent management of W. S. Valentine, an erstwhile New Yorker. He has actually cut down some of the weeds on the roadbed and the interlocking branches above it, put a new mahogany tie in here and there, straightened out the crookedest parts of the rusted rails, bought some broken down engines from the United States and makes the entire 37 miles already built in from 10 to 12 hours sometimes.

Associated in this enterprise with Mr. Valentine is New York capital. Barrett Van Auken, grandson of the late Commodore Garrison, owns $50,000 stock and is on the spot to look after his interests. Victor Howland, son of G. G. Howland, manager of the New York Herald, is one of the conductors, and Count von Bemer of Germany is another conductor and paymaster. Their two trains, consisting of several fruit cars, pick up bananas along the route, bringing them to Puerto Cortez for shipment. These gentlemen look like Spanish dons, attend diligently to their light duties and appear happy among this mongrel race, speaking the ungrammatical patois like natives.

Mr. Valentine and his colleagues have reason to believe that the interoceanic line will be built as originally projected within a few years. Mr. Valentine is living with that hope in view and working diligently to that end. The completion of this road will begin a prosperous era for the country.

Honduras is without a chimney, the finest mansion having been recently constructed by the Honduras (Louisiana) Lottery company after its expulsion from Louisiana. Puerto Cortez is the principal port of the republic and the only one having a wharf. That it should be so aboriginal is somewhat surprising when the fact of its proximity to the thrifty, active United States is taken into consideration. This port is only 825 miles from Port Tampa and approximately the same distance from New Orleans and Mobile, yet many of the interior natives are clothed only with heat and humidity and spend their entire lives in indolence, living upon fruits and the reptiles, beasts and birds so abundantly furnished by nature. These primitive people, however, never rob or steal except in a petty way. The Rosario mines, located far away from the railroad line, have taken out about $7,000,000 of ore since 1888 and brought it by mules through the dense mountain paths to a point of shipment without ever being interfered with. These mines have an office in New York, and at one time Mr. Valentine was their manager.

POLYCARPO BONILLA, PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS.

Some of the peaks in the great mountain ranges are forever clad with snow, beginning at an altitude of 14,000 feet. Here the scenery is grand beyond description and the vegetation dense and lofty.

Mere lapse of time hardly touches this people. They have defied many centuries, and only now in the mad restlessness of the progress of this century do they begin to falter. Many of the presidents have been educated abroad, and General Bogran, during his incumbency, tried the experiment of giving the press freedom of speech and otherwise conforming to American ideas, with disastrous results to himself.

The inhabitants speak a patois of the Spanish language, and as yet no English speaking people have found it profitable to establish broad commercial relations with this wild domain. In Honduras, with a population of about 500,000, 50 would be a fair estimate of the number of Anglo-Saxons.

Many of the better class travel somewhat extensively and are both educated and entertaining companions. The dethroned President Vasquez is a highly accomplished man, as are President Bonilla and a number of his cabinet, most of whom received a collegiate education in the United States or England. The government invites immigration by generous offers of land, a full title to which is granted by congress, continuing good through all changes in presidents and staffs. Mr. Valentine is especially conspicuous for the zeal he exerts in securing concessions from the government to all responsible American citizens wishing to locate there. His indorsement is the open sesame to the powers that are in charge.

Honduras is very fertile in two things, revolutions and bananas. Of the latter there are no vast plantations, but each and every adult native raises several or more bunches for shipment. It is a game of chance to risk your all in a banana grove, because a breeze as gentle as a Kansas zephyr would blow it down, while a good healthy wind that would scarcely make the coattail of a Kansas real estate man stand at right angles would transfer the entire plantation from the valley's depth to the mountain tops.

Bananas are raised in patches in the shadow of the mountain, in small clearings surrounded by almost impenetrable giant and gorgeous vegetation, around the little thatched roof dwellings and in wells and holes in the ground. Ships, mostly from New Orleans, make regular trips for this popular fruit and buy it delivered on the boat for 16 cents a bunch. Every bunch must average "eight hands," which, to be sure, is large enough and full grown.

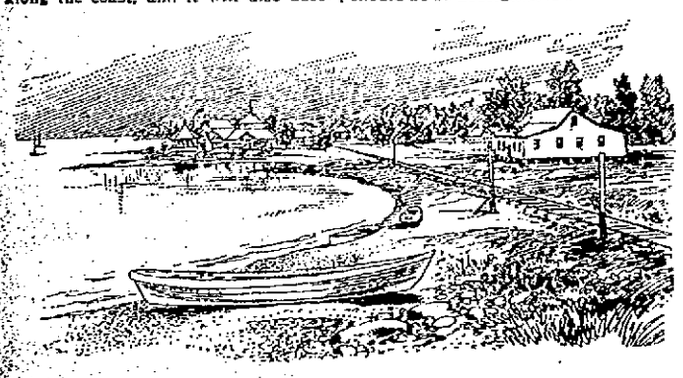
When traversing the paths through the forests on the back of one of the remarkable, tireless and indigenous small mules, or skirting the coast on a banana vessel, the uninitiated would wonder where a shipload of this fruit was to come from. It comes, though, in lighters containing as many as 500 bunches and in dories containing as few as two bunches and a native brown skinned woman apparelled in one brief but usually clean garment. The woods on these occasions are full of bananas, and a ship always secures an ample load in two to five days, when she steams to some southern port of the United States at the average rate of 8 to 12 knots per hour and sells her cargo for a good round profit.

So prolific is the country that cocoanuts are raised in Honduras in such quantities that millions are left on the ground to decay, to be eaten by monkeys and picked up by the natives. Java can't produce better coffee. Sugar cane grows as tall and as sound as a pine sapling. Potatoes are as large in circumference as the girth of a New York alderman. Oranges bear two crops a year. Limes, lemons, guavas and kindred products grow with little or no attention. Sarsaparilla bales from there carried away the premium at the World's fair, while hides and skins were hung with medals. India rubber, limewood, cedar, fustic, etc., grow prolifically and wild, while mahogany and rosewood are often used for railroad ties. The mineral wealth is vast and alluring—gold, silver, quicksilver, precious stones, asbestus, iron, coal, copper, lead, platina, ochers—all for the mining and picking up.

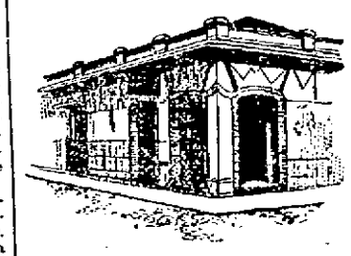
This seems a great deal for one section to possess and reads like a fairy tale. It is, however, a solemn fact that the republic of Honduras, though it is among the largest, the most favored by nature and the least developed by man of any of the five Central American republics, is not attracting immigration or money. There are several good reasons for this. Anywhere in the valleys you can whittle malaria, and the souls of thousands of the English speaking tongue have gone to the last resting place on this malarial breeze. The climate is especially fatal to northern women, who after a short residence become as yellow and thick skinned as the yellow skin of any ripe banana, while the dark complexion of the native woman seems to become softer, richer and paler under the torridity of the sun. Then the unstability of the government keeps foreign money out, and the native money is spent in revolutions. That left—whenany is left—the deposed president often decamps with to the United States or England. The Honduranian soldier is not a peer of the average soldier in Coxey's army. His pay is 2 reals (25 cents) a day, and during the infrequent intermissions of internecine troubles he gindly rests his sword and gun against a tree to take up the occupation of carrying banana branches from the cars to the vessel at the rate of 3 cents an hour.



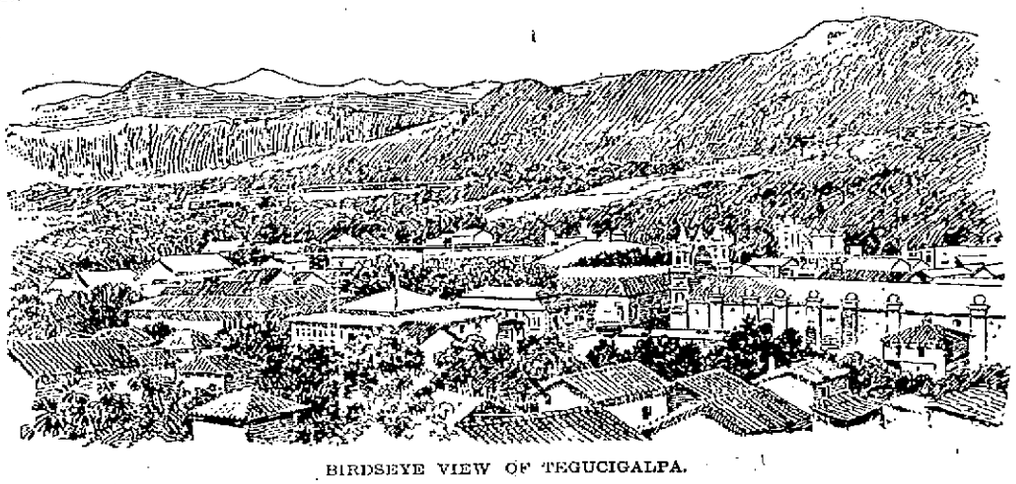
THE PLAZA OF TEGUCIGALPA.



THE HARBOR AT PUERTO CORTEZ.



BANK OF HONDURAS.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF TEGUCIGALPA.

A very fair idea of the life of the people and the richness of the country can be gathered from the following account of a recent traveler in that region:

"From Tegucigalpa to the north and eastward one passes through the old mining districts, where even today may be seen ruder machinery than on the Pacific slope in 1849. Very few of the mines were opened and developed on any system. Shafts of course were dug, but the drifting in most cases was so faulty as to miss the vein. When they struck water, the mine was abandoned through lack of pumping machinery, though near one deserted mining town I could trace a tunnel which was undoubtedly built to carry off excess of water, as was the idea of the Sutro tunnel in Nevada. The crushing, except in one mine owned by an English company, is done with heavy rolling stones, moved by ox power, after which the amalgamation process is gone through with on a cement patio, as they dry coffee, and then the product reduced by fire. Even under such crude management the mining industry of Honduras has been immensely profitable. The country is dotted with holes full of water which with simple machinery would be paying investments. I saw much machinery rusting on the mountain sides which enterprising men had been unable to transport over the miserable paths. In Comayagua I saw silver chlorides that ran over $23,000 to the ton. How rich that ore was may be appreciated when it is known that pure silver is worth only $32,000 to the ton.

"But very few traces of gold have been found on the Pacific slope of the cordilleras. The mountains are tipped up toward the Atlantic and, as one goes down the steep inclines, the different stratifications are easily distinguishable down to granite. In the Indian towns on the Atlantic slope the women on Sunday mornings wash the sand and gravel in rough appliances called "batteas" and, with any luck, secure a sufficient quantity of gold in a few hours to support them for a week. Another difficulty is the scarcity of labor, and it is a fact that good mines are more easily found than men to work them.

"The natives seem to have no ambition to acquire wealth. They build their thatched houses in a banana and palm grove and appear to regret that they are put to the necessity and trouble of plucking the fruit which grows before their door. Once when inquiring my way to a ford across a swollen creek I asked an Indian who was swinging lazily in his hammock to show me its direction. He was "too tired," he said, and $2 did not persuade him to get up. Not being willing to risk crossing without a guide, I camped there for the night, and saw plainly my host had no reason to trouble himself for $2. Behind his hedge of giant cactus he had about 300 chickens, many pigs, his field of corn and plantains all around in every stage of ripening. He knew nothing better than his own condition and was satisfied with his lot. I bought from him for $12 in silver two ounces of washed gold which had been taken from a creek close by. The particles were in size from the head of a pin to a small pea, but of an excellent color. I afterward sold the gold on the coast for double what I had paid.

"As a general rule the aboriginal inhabitants have been much changed by 300 years of contact with whites and by the Spanish conquest, yet among the settlements on the eastern side and not far from Tegucigalpa I passed through communities which have retained to a surprising degree their most primitive customs and in which the aboriginal blood has suffered scarcely any, if, indeed, the slightest, intermixture. The native language quite holds its own, and in Honduras, as in the high country of Guatemala, I observed the preference for the Indian tongue. These Indians are the hereditary enemies of the Sambos, or Mosquitoes, who years ago drove them from the coast by forcing them into slavery. Their necessities are very limited. The women dress in a blue cotton cloth skirt woven by themselves from a peculiar native cotton which grows, and the plant does not die. It has a hard, stony seed in the interior of every boll of cotton, which is picked when it attains about the size of a walnut.

"These people practice what they remember of the Catholic religion, every community having a church with the effigy of the patron saint, before whom, on feast days, they place their burning candles and offerings of fruits. When boys attain the age of 14 they are privileged to select a maiden of 12 for a wife. When the selection is made and ratified by the parents of both parties, the couple go to the house of the groom's father to live. Until the son is able to support his bride he works for his father on wages until he can build a house for himself. There is no ceremony. The mutual agreement of all parties concerned is all that is necessary, after which they are regarded as man and wife.

"These people have great respect for the authority of the general government, and there is no greater event in their lives than the visit of the 'Jefe politico' of their department. His stay is usually three days, and is a season of feasting and presenting complaints and petitions for his action, which he settles with the authority of a czar.

DOMINGO VASQUEZ, EX-PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS.

"In the intervals between the official visits all questions between individuals are decided by 'alcaldes,' or justices of the peace, selected from among themselves, and no such thing as an appeal from their decisions is ever heard of. Ostensibly the laws of the state are followed, but the alcalde court is one of equity, and as few of the judges can read or write the state laws are not consulted to any great extent.

"When a presidential election occurs, or an election for congress, these innocent people vote according to the advice they receive from the capital, and such advice is regarded as an order.

"What with indigo, gold washing, mahogany cutting and the carrying trade considerable money comes into their hands, but religious and civil feasts come around with such frequency—and they celebrate them all in drinking bouts and other excesses—that the end of the year finds them with as little money as they had in the beginning. From my observation I believe the people of the country are commencing to see that political changes, on no matter what beautiful promises, are powerless to effect the regeneration of the country, and that in general there is a strong feeling growing in favor of emigrants who seek employment and fortune within its limits. In many instances her rulers in former times, for selfish motives, have put every obstacle in the way of the improvement and education of the people that they might fill their own pockets from the public revenue, but now all that is changed and a desire for colonization and a predominance of white blood obtains.

"The government has established schools for Indian children which are fostered with the greatest care, and even in remote towns of small population one comes across schools for artisans thoroughly equipped and under good masters, and unless I had been assured that some of the exquisitely designed furniture which I saw was the work of Indians, I would have believed it to have been made in the finest manufactories of the United States. With a position unequaled, a climate adapted, as one might say, to every caprice, the finest forests of the earth, untold mining wealth and opportunities for agriculture, it can be but a few years before Honduras will take the first place among the republics between the Rio Grande and the isthmus."

Tegucigalpa, the capital city of Honduras, may be said to lie at the bottom of an amphitheater of mountains, the nearer foothills about evenly divided between wood and pasture lands. The city is built upon both sides of the Rio Grande and one side of the Rio Chiquita. The former stream hardly bears out its grandiose title, at least according to the idea of one from the land of the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio.

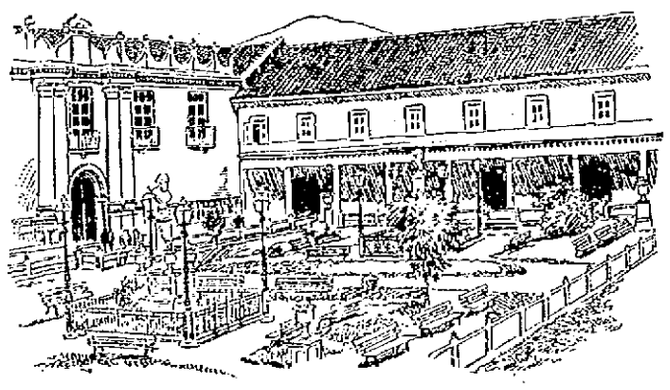
MORAZAN, THE LIBERATOR OF HONDURAS.

At this point and at this season it is merely a brook of boiling foam, from 100 to 200 feet wide, its bed full of smooth, round rocks, while the Chiquita, as its name implies (Spanish for "little one"), is even smaller. During the rainy season, however, both are greatly increased. The fine arched bridge of brick and white sandstone which connects Tegucigalpa with its suburb, Comayaguaita, as the Brooklyn bridge connects New York with its auxiliary, is really an imposing work of art. One never tires of lounging upon its parapet and watching the lavenderas at work below.

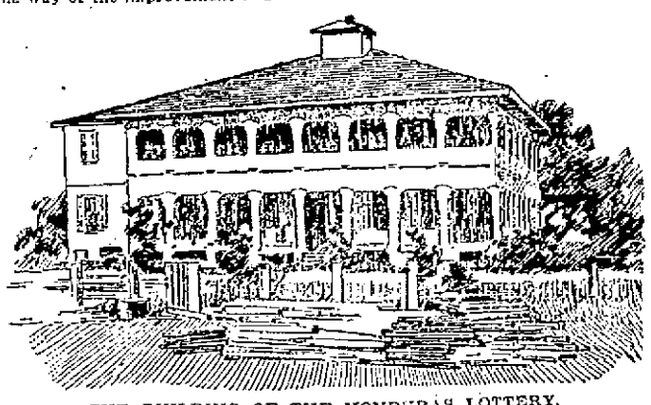
The name of this ancient mining town, so puzzling to tongues unaccustomed to the Spanish, is easy enough to pronounce when one gets used to it—as if spelled Tay-goese-ee-ghai-pah, accenting the fourth syllable. In the aboriginal language it was two words, which signified "mountain of silver," and well indeed has it deserved the appellation. On this elevated plateau, 3,000 feet above sea level, it is built upon and completely surrounded by mines which in former times yielded gloriously of the precious metal.

There are three pretty parks beside the Plaza Moyo, all adorned with flowers and statuary. There are two banks, the Banco Centro Americano and the Banco Nacional Hondureno, and paper money does not circulate in the country. Three newspapers are published in Tegucigalpa—La Nacion, weekly, and La Republica and La Gaceta, both semiweekly. There are two universities, several colleges and 573 public schools within the republic. The schools are nominally free and education is compulsory, according to the constitution, but the law in the latter regard is not enforced. During recent years the government has been paying more attention to educational matters.

Tegucigalpa is not rich in "points of interest." There is a pretty plaza, where the band plays on pleasant evenings and the people promenade in two great revolving circles, after the fashion of Spanish-Americans, the women marching solidly in pairs in one direction, the men in the other, so that they are continually meeting, staring and smiling at one another.



THE PALACE AND STATE UNIVERSITY.



THE BUILDING OF THE HONDURAS LOTTERY.

## Notes About Honduras.

It is the boast of the people that Francisco Morazan, the "liberator" of Central America as Bolivar is honored in South America and Washington in North America, was born in 1798. His father was a native of Puerto Rico, but his mother was a Tegucigalpan. It is said that he prided himself greatly on the fact that his ancestors came from the birthplace of Napoleon—a circumstance which his descendants, to whom strangers are usually introduced, never fail to mention, and which proves that the greatest men are not without their weaknesses.

The largest concession of placer mines ever made in Honduras was that made to Major E. A. Burke of New Orleans in 1886. It includes many miles of the Guaypi river, with a distance of 500 varas' width on each side of the river. A vara is the Spanish yard, about one-quarter shor. of our measurement.

Roads are the first prime necessity of Honduras.

The first glimpse of Honduras' capital is disappointing to the weary traveler, as after toilsome days on muleback he scrambles through dust, cacti and rolling stones down the sharp slopes of the mountains to encounter it. The town occupies the center of a small bare plateau 30 miles or so southwest from Comayagua and 80 miles from the Pacific and is surrounded by almost perpendicular peaks.

Central America furnishes many opportunities for the investment of capital in commercial, agricultural and mining enterprises. Other foreign countries are not slow to realize this.

At present nearly all the mining capital of Honduras is held by citizens of the United States, to a grand total of many millions of dollars.

The movements of the stranger within the boundaries of Honduras are as closely watched as if he were a newspaper correspondent in the domains of the czar.

# FOR A PLATFORM

## Mr. Bryan's Letter to N. Y. Leaders.

### THE PROBABLE OUTCOME OF THE MOVEMENT.

### N. Y. Democrats are Discussing It.

New York, Sept. 28.—Typewritten copies of the letter alleged to have been written by W. Jennings Bryan on the Greater New York campaign are being circulated among the local "free silver" Democrats. The letter is said to have been brought to Colonel William L. Brown, and it is claimed Mr. Brown placed the matter before John C. Sheehan, leader of Tammany Hall. The letter is as follows:

"A triumph of the Democracy of Greater New York, except under the auspices of the issue that animates the party, will have the same moral effect as a renewed and affirmed triumph of the agencies led by Senator Hanna. When parties cease to represent certain fixed principles, the supreme prerogative of the ballot becomes prostituted to a contest between organizations for the spoils of office and the enjoyment of success. To this prostitution of the ballot may be ascribed every chapter of shame and corruption in the history of American municipal government. It is better to have a government by the Republican party, responsibility to its declarations, than government by Democratic partisans without responsibility to Democratic principles.

"Many persons confound opposition with principle. A mere partisan Democratic opposition to the candidates of the Republican party cannot be dignified with the time-honored banner of Jefferson and Tilden. One of the most fascinating fallacies of the day is the claim that opposition to the administration of office by partisans is a principle. So-called non-partisan government is not a principle, and should it be accepted it would eliminate political parties from municipal affairs and invite reasonless contests. Government might as well be decided by the future of rival colors on the football field. The Democratic party is the enemy of this fallacy. I do not, therefore, subscribe in any way to the theory that good city government is to be found without party. If the dream of non-partisan government becomes a reality then would arise a condition of contests for power between citizens' unions and people's unions, each claiming to be the only purveyors of purity in government.

"The proposition to govern Greater New York through an organization known as the Citizens' union is one of the most vicious heresies that assail our political progress, and the more dangerous because of its alluring sponsorship. Government by the Democratic party or the Republican party without adherence to issues, and government of the Citizens' union, instead of a government by the people, becomes government by an organization. I would consider it a calamity if New York begins its greater career without the auspices of political principle and responsibility.

"The Democratic party is the party of home rule, but home rule does not mean irresponsibility to the nation at large. The great cities are part of the state and country; they are the granaries, treasuries, clearing houses and capitals of culture and science; they are created, not of themselves, but of the whole people's toil and progress; therefore, it is un-natural and artificial to avoid responsibility to national issues, and political cowardice and political crime.

"Greater New York will be the uncrowned capital of America. The Democrats of New York have a responsibility, not only to themselves and the greater city, but to their party and its living principle and the nation. This election is the most important and influential political event between 1896 and 1900. To suggest that the Democratic party platform has no place in this contest is to admit a doubt of its wisdom, and places the Democratic party on a par with the fallacy of non-political government. The issue is the life of the party not the garment, and to alter or deduct from the declarations of the assembled party is moral injury; nor have battalions which fought, now on one side, now on another, now shoulder to shoulder as friends, now bayonet to bayonet as enemies, a place in honorable warfare."

Inquiry among the Tammany leaders failed to establish the authenticity of the letter.

### HEAGHNEY'S DEBT TO CLINTON.

Clinton, Mass., Sept. 28.—At a meeting of the selectmen for the purpose of having an informal conference with the bondsmen of ex-Town Treasurer William F. Heaghney, looking to a settlement of the latter's indebtedness to the town out of court, Attorney Evans, who represented several of the bondsmen, said that he was not authorized to make any propositions. They were, of course, surprised at the extent of the discrepancies as revealed by the investigations of the selectmen, and desired more time in which to examine the matter themselves.

Dr. Bowers, chairman of the board, said that if the bondsmen were not prepared to make an offer of settlement, or to admit their liability, he could not submit the accounts to them for their inspection, as it would be to the town's detriment to do so.

### SIGHTSEER MURDERED.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—A mysterious murder developed yesterday in the finding in front of the Gaiety theater of the body of Benjamin Frank Lamar, a prominent farmer of Fairland, Oklahoma, with his skull crushed. Lamar, who was an Odd Fellow and a member of the territorial legislature, came to St. Louis several days ago with a party of friends to see the sights and attend the fall festivities, which begin next month. The dead man's friends say that Lamar, who had been drinking, occupied a box at the theater. He had a large sum of money with him when last seen, but this was gone.

### BOSTON MAN WON.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 28.—Joe Elms of Boston defeated Patsy Corrigan of Trenton in a 20-round bout at the Trenton athletic club last night.


**Rosy Cheeks and Sparkling Eyes.**

Follow the use of Utah Kidney Beans.

The Turners' great discovery. The warning notes from the kidneys are, backache, urinary trouble, frequent thirst, rheumatism, burning urine, dropsical swellings, irregular heart action. Heed the warning at once. Your life is in danger. Utah Kidney Beans regulate the kidneys, cure all urinary and bladder troubles surely and quickly. Utah Kidney Beans, discovered and perfected by The Turners, of Philadelphia. THE TURNERS also make

PO-MELIA—The Infant's Friend, the Invalid's Benefactor. A perfect food. A new discovery for the little ones and for the weak.

TURNERS' LITTLE LIVER TURNERS—A very small pill. Turns your liver.

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We prepare our Electric Pills on an accumulated medical experience of over 40 years, and we warrant them to cure. We sell them at a price within the reach of all men. We have no free prescriptions, free cures or C. O. D. methods. We employ no agents. Beware of so-called Free cures and prescriptions, for you will be disappointed, but instead, pay $1 for genuine medicine like The Old Dr. Hallock Electric Pills, prepared by a reliable old established institution.

Located Over Forty Years at
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To inquiring minds and sincere seekers after health, we will send our valuable medical book of 64 pages. Describes anatomy of the generative organs, gives chapters on blood poison, lost vigor, stricture and **FREE** all diseases of men; many valuable prescriptions and other information included. Shows you how a cure may be obtained secretly and at home. Sent sealed with list of questions, free, on application to

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Presenting a Sparkling Programme of Vocal and Instrumental Gems.

Every Act a Feature.
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POPULAR SELECTIONS THAT ALL CAN ENJOY.

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Change of play each evening. Special scenery properties, electrical and mechanical effects carried for each production. New songs, dances and refined specialties at each performance.

Evening prices, 10, 20 and 30c.
Matinee prices, 10 and 20c.

Sunday Night Next, October 3
Return Engagement by Special Request
**Prof. Fred Barrael**

Assisted by MISS BESSIE FOSTER, the celebrated mind reader and MISS ALICE HODGSON, the champion lady whistling soloist of the world. Spiritualism in full light on the open stage, producing the most wonderful manifestations ever witnessed.

**Notice.** For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 suits for $18, his $23 suits for $20, his $30 suits for $24. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

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PHILIP J. FARLEY,
Room 11, Barristers' Hall.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

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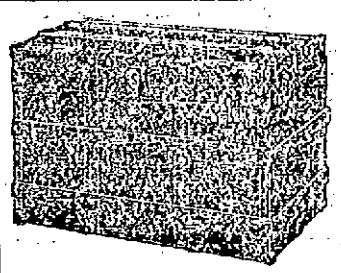
In the New District

Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.

WM. H. EMERY.



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# THIS SUIT

Representing the very HEIGHT OF FASHION, made of Pure Lambs' Wool Scotch Cheviot, in very latest Interwoven Stripe, Broken Checks or Subdued Plaids in Olive, Tobacco, Mouse, Oxford and other fashionable shades

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for the simple reason that we have only 500 of these suits, and we feel confident, they will all be sold in one day. A better offer has never been made. Each one of these 500 suits is a marvel of the cutter's skill, having been made by the leading manufacturing tailors of Rochester, N. Y., whose goods are found on sale at the finest retail houses in the country, but **NEVER FOR LESS THAN TWENTY DOLLARS.** For the first and last time you can take your choice tomorrow from these suits for less than half—or ONLY $9.80. They can be had with single or double breasted Vests, and are lined, trimmed, edged and finished the same as high-class merchant tailor work.

ANOTHER MARVELOUS OFFER ARE THOSE

## MEN'S IMPORTED CLAY WORSTED DRESS SUITS

Lined with Leather Cloth—Also at **$9.80.**

These can be had in single and double breasted Sack and Cutaway Frock Styles, and we defy the best experts to tell the difference between them and the $20.00 Clay Worsted Suits sold elsewhere. They can't do it, for the very good reason that there is NO difference, because ours at $9.80 and the others at $20.00 are identical in every respect.

AND NOW A FEW WORDS ABOUT

## The Men's All-Wool Suits We Sell at $4.85

Above all things, don't confound them with the $8.00 Suits shown by other houses, ours are what others are not, viz: **1st—STRICTLY ALL WOOL. 2d—FULL TAILOR-MADE. 3d—SHRUNKEN IN THE CLOTH BEFORE BEING MADE.** These are three essential points—points that can easily be found in thoroughly dependable clothing. Men who are not above saving a few dollars should ask to see these suits. True, we sell them at $4.85, but they are just as good at $4.85 as though you had paid the full price, which is $8.00.

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| 6 45 | 7 55 | 5 40 | §7 50 |
| §7 05 | 8 02 | 7 05 | 9 10 |
| §7 20 | 8 10 | *5 30 | 8 10 |
| §7 20 | 8 15 | *6 00 | 9 35 |
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| §11 42 | 12 25 | *1 15 | 1 52 |
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| 5 44 | 7 10 | 5 47 | 6 57 |
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| §8 42 | 9 42 | *8 00 | §8 38 |
| | | 10 15 | 11 22 |
| | | 11 20 | 12 23 |

Sunday Trains.

| Lve. | Arr. | Lve. | Arr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| §7 00 | 8 10 | 2 15 | §3 03 |
| §7 28 | 8 15 | 3 00 | §10 07 |
| 8 45 | 9 50 | 1 00 | §1 57 |
| §9 19 | 10 10 | 5 00 | §5 59 |
| §4 25 | 5 32 | 7 30 | §8 18 |
| §5 55 | 7 00 | 8 00 | §8 58 |
| | | 9 00 | 10 03 |

Western Division.

| To Boston. Lve. | Arr. | From Boston. Lve. | Arr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 50 | 8 00 | 7 30 | 8 33 |
| 8 15 | 9 10 | 9 25 | 10 37 |
| 9 50 | 10 30 | 10 25 | 11 48 |
| 10 50 | 12 02 | 11 50 | 1 03 |
| 12 05 | 1 37 | 2 15 | 3 19 |
| 12 45 | 1 58 | 3 49 | 4 55 |
| 2 30 | 3 41 | 4 35 | 5 45 |
| 2 55 | 4 07 | 5 01 | 6 30 |
| 4 05 | 5 23 | 6 04 | 7 13 |
| 5 10 | 6 42 | 6 35 | 7 43 |
| 6 15 | 7 26 | 9 40 | 10 37 |
| 7 00 | 8 06 | 11 15 n | 12 15 |
| 9 25 | 10 30 | | |

Sunday Trains.

| Lve. | Arr. | Lve. | Arr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 15 | 9 27 | 8 03 | 9 11 |
| 12 05 | 1 28 | 11 15 | 12 24 |
| 4 15 | 5 28 | 5 00 | 6 25 |
| 5 30 | 6 52 | 8 10 | 9 49 |
| 8 45 | 9 56 | | |

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

§From Middlesex St. station only.

n Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Allan, Anchor, Warren, French, German, and Italian steamship lines to or from Boston, New York, Liverpool, and Queenstown. Drafts issued for £1 and upwards on Ireland, England, Scotland, and all parts of the world. English sovereigns and Canada bills bought at Murphy's steamship agency, is Appleton st.

FLOWER POTS AT LOW PRICE.

We have just received a large invoice of flower pots which we will sell regardless of cost. All sizes. Come early. Dickson Bros. Big Tea Store, 68 Merrimack street.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central st.

Pay taxes promptly and save trouble and expense hereafter.

Elegant rubber-tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson street. Telephone 556-3.

Coal that will burn! You want some? W. E. Livingston, 16 Thorndike street, sells it.

Your coal bin now. Rourke & Sullivan will fill it with the best stock. 223 Central street.

**Burn Wilson's Coal.**

There is a great diversity of fashionable styles in the winter overcoats shown by J. L. Chalifoux this season. The choice of colors has the widest range, the fit is unsurpassed, and the trimmings are exceptionally good.

The M. Steinert & Sons Co., Lowell's leading piano dealers, will remove their immense stock of pianos from 51 Merrimack street to 34 Prescott street, Thursday, September 30. Take advantage of their grand removal sale.

SUPERIOR COURT—LILLEY, J.

At yesterday morning's session of the Supreme court the case of O'Brien vs. the City of Lowell, went on. The defendant, through its attorney, City Solicitor Qua, began to put in its case. The evidence tended to show that there was no negligence in the city, as alleged in the declaration, but that the methods employed in constructing the Billings street sewer were the same as are ordinarily employed in such work.

CARD OF THANKS

We, the undersigned, hereby tender our sincere thanks to the carders and weavers and spinners of the Textile Union of Lowell for the consoling sympathy shown us in the death of Mrs. Bridget Maloney, our wife and mother. Your beautiful floral tributes and your acts of kindness will ever be gratefully remembered by us.

—Peter Maloney.
—John Mullarkey.

## AN IRISH SPOTTER

HENRY FAOXN HAS A SLICK PROTEGE NAMED SULLIVAN.

A Lawrence paper says

Spotter Sullivan is spoken of by the lawyers in court as the best witness they ever saw. Sullivan travels all over the state securing evidence against men who sell liquor illegally. For this service he gets $5 a day and his expenses. He is employed a great deal by the well known opponent of liquor selling, Mr. Faxon. Once in the western part of the state when Sullivan was a witness some of the best lawyers in the state cross-examined him for six hours at a stretch and failed to shake his testimony.

Sullivan is an Irishman whose brogue is so thick that one could almost cut it with a knife. He works his way into the good graces of the illegal sellers by giving them the pedigree of their families in the old country and has no trouble in securing damaging evidence. Sullivan is now wearing a full beard. He says he could disguise his appearance so that he could go back to Haverhill and purchase more liquor of men he has convicted.—Haverhill Gazette.

## SIXTH REGIMENT FIELD DAY

WILL BE HELD AT SOUTHBRIDGE—AN ELABORATE PROGRAM.

The citizens of Southbridge having invited the 6th Infantry to hold its fall field day at that place, orders have been issued arranging for the mobilization of the command in the town on October 6. Companies are to report in fatigue uniform, with fatigue caps and leggings, overcoat to be worn in yoke. Companies A, H, and L will take the train in Boston (B. & A. R. R.) at 7 a. m. The other companies will proceed by the railroads most convenient to their stations.

The morning manoeuvres will consist of an attack on Southbridge by Companies A, B, C, D, G, H and I, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Woodward, Colonel Parsons, with the rest of the regiment acting as a defending force. Umpires will be selected to judge the manoeuvres, and will not allow combatants to approach, under any circumstances, nearer than 40 yards. The attacking party, officers and men, will be designated by a band of white cloth around the left arm, above the shoulder.

The citizens of Southbridge will furnish the command a dinner. The regiment will leave for home about 5.30 o'clock.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 31 MERK. ST.

# EXCITING SCENE

## At Tower's Corner This Afternoon.

A RUNAWAY HORSE DASHES ALONG SIDEWALK

And Collides With Several Obstacles.

From Yesterday's 6 O'Clock Extra.

A most exciting runaway occurred at about 4.30 o'clock this afternoon at Tower's Corner.

While nearly fifty people were watching the baseball returns on the Mail bulletin a runaway horse dashed up Central street through the crowd, a number of people barely escaping being run over.

At the Lowell Trust company's door stood Charles Hanson's carriage and the runaway collided with this, breaking the wheel. Then the horse cleared the stone post in front of Frank Barnard's saloon, freeing itself from the buggy and dashed along the sidewalk to the great peril of many who were there.

At Dr. Holbrook's corner, the animal struck a projecting sign and smashed it and then started across Appleton street, apparently for the entrance of Erdis' fruit store at the other side of the street.

Henry Garity, proprietor of the Farragut house, and several others made unsuccessful efforts to stop the animal.

Just as the horse was crossing Appleton street it stumbled and fell in a heap and was caught.

By a most miraculous chance no one was hurt.

## FEENEY AND PRESTON

THEY WILL BE RIVAL CANDIDATES FOR WOBURN MAYORALTY, ACCORDING TO POLITICIANS.

Woburn, Sept. 28.—"To bring about a movement for non-partisanship in city matters, all depends upon the democratic city committee of that body votes to allow its members and the democratic voters generally to take up the standard of independence in the coming city campaign, it will be an established fact, so far as nominations are concerned. Success at the polls is another matter, even if the movement has the support of both parties. Woburn has had the experience of a candidate for mayor, supported by both parties, yet suffering defeat."

The above opinion was yesterday expressed by a long-headed politician one who has for years made a study of local public affairs.

He has no expectation that the democratic city committee will give any such liberty to its membership or that it will take any action whatever in the matter. He believes, however, that a resolution will be offered, providing that the lambs may stray into a large pasture, but he feels assured the fences will be kept intact.

He expressed great surprise that the republican committee should commit the party to its ideas of city campaign and looks for trouble. He says that the charter committee, to stand any chance of success, must nominate a democrat for mayor. Here, he says, the republicans will lose, particularly if the regular democrats should nominate a gold democrat, as now seems absolutely necessary if the non-partisanship movement gets free sailing.

He admits that the next meeting of the democratic city committee means a good deal to local politics and may shape affairs for some years to come.

He believes that the candidates for the mayoralty will be those of last year Feeney and Preston.

## CRISP GOSSIP

Judge at court of naturalization:—"What government do you live under?" Would-be Citizen, who has been reading the papers:—"Government by injunction."

And he was undoubtedly designated as one of the dangerous classes.

Now it is that Autumn's chilly touch transforms the forest into a phantasmagoria of colors, for the trees have nearly all assumed their dying splendor and like the setting sun, their glory is now apparent to all. Along the line from Boston to Lowell, this morning, I noticed many beautiful autumnal scenes. At Wilmington Junction, or perhaps nearer to the Tewksbury almshouse stands a tree, alone amid a field of green, the leaves of which are of deepest red. So beautiful did it appear in the contrast that one of the admirers of nature upon the car gave voice to his delight at it, attracting the attention of all to the pleasing sight.

There is no truth in the report that Lewis B. McBrayne returned from Europe wearing his hair a la Cleo de Merode.

The Shut club is a great institution in more ways than one and one particular advantage that it possesses over other institutions of the kind is that its officers and members are of such nationalities that the club is blessed with two New Year's Days in the same year, the second, the Rosh Hashana, having begun yesterday. The club is at present making New Year's calls once more.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

MEN WHO ARE WEAK BROKEN DOWN DISCOURAGED

Men who suffer from the effects of disease, overwork, worry, from the follies of youth or the excesses of manhood, from unnatural drains, weakness or lack of development of any organ, failure of vital forces, unfitness for marriage, all such men should "come to the fountain head" for a scientific method of marvellous power to vitalize, develop, restore, and sustain. We will mail without charge in a plain sealed envelope a pamphlet that Tells it All. Nothing sent unasked. No exposure, no deception. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO.
64 NIAGARA STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

That Spot...

First size of a dime; next size of a dollar; then big as the palm of your hand. The end: entire baldness. Stop it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Makes Hair Grow

# A TERRIBLE FALL

## Charles Roark Probably Fatally Injured

WHILE PICKING APPLES THIS AFTERNOON.

Fell Twenty-Five Feet and Struck on His Back.

From Yesterday's 6 O'Clock Extra.

A man named Charles Roarke, residing on the Tremont corporation, while picking apples at the orchard of Mr. Russell in upper Merrimack street, late this afternoon, fell from a ladder to the ground, a distance of 25 feet, striking on his head.

He was picked up unconscious and taken to St. John's hospital in the ambulance. His entire body below his shoulders is paralyzed and his injuries may prove fatal.

ENGLISHMEN LOSE AT CRICKET.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28.—The three-day cricket match begun on Friday morning last between a picked team of Philadelphia amateurs and Captain Warner's English amateur team ended yesterday afternoon in a victory for the Philadelphians with four wickets to spare. The score stood: English, first inning, 53; second inning, 372; total, 435.

Philadelphia, first inning, 242; second inning, 194 (with the loss of six wickets); total, 436.

Though the first inning of the Englishmen ended so disastrously, they batted in great style in their second, and when stumps were drawn Saturday evening had tallied 285 runs for the loss of only four wickets. They could not keep up this average yesterday, however, and their full quota of wickets fell with the addition of only 87 runs, bringing their total for the inning up to 372 and their grand total to 435.

The Philadelphians went in for their second inning with 144 to make to win. This they accomplished through clever batting and patient defense.

FIRST TASTE OF THE GAME.

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 28.—The Harvard football squad had its first real taste of the game yesterday afternoon, when the first eleven lined up against the second for two good stretches of regular scrimmage play. The exhibition of team work was excellent, and the strength of the first eleven's line of returns told in every play. A large number of coaches and old 'varsity men were on the field. The first eleven's line was the same as usual except that Swain temporarily took Wheeler's place at left tackle. Behind the line Dibblee and Sullivan did excellent work, but Haughton's work at full-back is not as yet up to that of Brown, who took his place during the last half of the play.

The first eleven's center was good for gains every time, and the work of Donald at right tackle was brilliant. In defensive play the work was not as strong. A former player who saw the squad for the first time said that he had never before seen such a lot of good material competing for the university team.

FOUR RACES PULLED OFF.

Readville, Mass., Sept. 28.—The New England Trotting Horse Breeders' association had a bright but cold day for the opening of its annual meeting at Readville park yesterday afternoon, and the spectators were chilled through before the close of the racing. Four races were pulled off. In the two-year-olds race Authentic made short work of his competitors, shutting them both out in the first heat. Nowaday won the two-year-old filly race easily in two straight.

In the 2:11 pace, the first three heats seemed to fire the horses, and Refina, who had better staying qualities than the others, then reeled off three in succession and secured first money.

The race for foals of 1894 was the best of the day, being a fighting race throughout. Nico finally won after seven heats had been paced, taking the decisive heat in a hot finish with Mikado.

THREW UP THE SPONGE.

Pittsburg, Sept. 28.—The six-round boxing contest between Ellwood McCloskey of Philadelphia and Joe Leonard of this city was ended in the fifth round by Leonard throwing up the sponge after being so nearly knocked out that it was folly to prolong the fight.

The 10-round go at McKeesport between Mike Farragher of Youngstown and Peter Sheehan of McKeesport was declared a draw by Referee Conlin.

JACK DALY A GOOD DANCER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28.—Young Griffo and Jack Daly of Wilmington boxed six rounds at the Arena last night. Griffo had the better of the bout throughout, and especially in the last three rounds displayed his remarkable skill. He handed on Daly where and when he pleased. On the other hand, Daly danced all around the Australian, making a number of wild swings. Neither man received any damaging blows.

ARE DROWNED PROBABLY.

Boston, Sept. 28.—Four young men in a 16-foot catboat sailed out into the tossing waters of Boston harbor, Sunday noon. They have not returned, and their families are wild over their possible fate. The men are Richard Fitzgibbons, about 26 years old; Timothy Connors of Everett street, about 26; William Quirk, 28 years old, and Henry Ballem, East Boston, 28 years old. Mr. Ballem is married and has three children; the others are single.

## BASE BALL.

A. C. Spalding, the well known base ball magnate, who has just returned from a trip to England, says that he was more than impressed with the interest that is now being taken in base ball in Great Britain and for the first time since its introducton there it has a promising outlook.

When the American game of base ball was introduced to England it was utterly impossible to make expenses and the clubs for years were carried on at a loss. Now the game has a very strong hold throughout the Midlands and the north of England. The Derby club, for the first time since it was organized has this year paid all its expenses and can now be considered a paying venture. This is indeed gratifying to those who helped build up the game in England.

While Mr. Spalding was in England, the first game for the possession of the championship cup was played, the Derby club winning, thereby becoming possessors of the trophy for 1897.

While they have their own association in England, they play under the rules of the National league, and follow our regulations in every respect minutely.

Mr. Spalding states, that, of course, he was interested personally in the development of base ball in England. His first connection with the game in that country dates back to 1874, when he arranged a trip for the Bostons and Philadelphia athletes. On this trip base ball and cricket were played by the team very successfully; in fact, Mr. Spalding even laughs now when he tells about having played cricket when the team was in England as baseball players, and succeeded in beating some very strong cricket teams. While considerable interest was manifested in the game at that time—more out of curiosity than anything else—the good work then accomplished is now bearing results.

The second invasion of England by American ball players occurred in 1889, when Mr. Spalding's "Round the World" teams played throughout England and created a deal of enthusiasm. After this trip, which was successful in every particular, a team of college players visited England in the summer of 1889 and played several important games. After these trips a number of prominent English gentlemen became interested in the sport.

One of the most ardent admirers of American base ball is Francis Ley, of Derby, who has been interested in the game since 1889. He has gone to considerable expense in fitting up grounds and paying expenses and is considered today the head and front of base ball in Great Britain. He has never lost any of his interest or enthusiasm and he says the time will come when base ball will be a paying institution if properly handled and will be as popular in England as it is in America. His efforts have certainly been centralized toward procuring a good team for the Derby club, and he finally succeeded in winning the championship cup, which was presented by A. G. Spalding for the championship of Great Britain and has been competed for since 1889.

While in England, Mr. Spalding met Dr. W. H. Wray, of the Crystal Palace club. Dr. Wray, who is an enthusiastic follower of the game, has made a careful study of the rules, and umpires most of the games that are played there and is in every particular a "crank."

It seems to be a hard thing to make any other game than cricket popular in England. Mr. Spalding, however, is firmly convinced of the merits of base ball and feels confident that it will mae a place for itself among English make for itself a place among English sports. To his way of thinking, after having made a careful survey of the field when abroad, the time is not far distant when an international base ball match will be played between England and America. When that time arrives, Mr. Spalding believes that base ball matches between these countries will outrival any other international contests ever held, be it athletics, yacht races or cricket matches. In the sports just enumerated, they attract but certain classes, whereas base ball appeals to the masses.

Mr. Spalding was quite amused at the way the newspapers handled the game in England, although they do not give it the same space we do here. They nevertheless pay some attention to it, but in a very crude way. The scores are not printed in full only by innings. They are, however, adapting many of the slang phrases that are so popular with the ball crank of this country.

The late Martin Sullivan of this city played in England with the Chicagos.

## JEWISH NEW YEAR

OBSERVED BY LOCAL HEBREWS YESTERDAY.

The Hebrews of Lowell observed their New Year feast yesterday. Business was entirely suspended in all the establishments and signs in the windows announced that they would be closed on Monday and Tuesday.

A service was held early in the morning at the McIntyre street synagogue but the principal service was in the afternoon when Rabbi Wolfson delivered a sermon in the Hebrew language. At 6 o'clock in the evening prayers were held led by M. Udlevitch, and there was singing by a choir. A similar service will be held today. Next Tuesday will be the Day of Atonement.

## COLORED SINGERS

ENTERTAINED LARGE AUDIENCES AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

A large audience attended the concert given by the Claflin University Plantation Medley quartette of Orangeburg, S. C., in the vestry of St. Paul's Methodist church last evening. The quartette is composed of colored students of the university and had with it Dr. L. M. Dutton, president of the university, who delivered an address.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## PARTIDGE'S PARTY

WILL START FOR KLONDIKE NEXT MONTH.

Capt. Partridge's Klondike party had a meeting last night and the expedition will probably start from Boston the latter part of October.

The barque that will be bought for the trip is a three-master of 420 tons, the "Meguntioook," which now lies at Baltimore. The price asked is $20,000 and the fact that insurance companies are willing to insure her for $10,000 indicates that the boat is perfectly seaworthy.

It is proposed to carry along a steam launch, which will be used to convey the party up the Yukon river to the gold fields. The barque will take a large cargo of provisions, the object being to sell considerable in Alaska. The promoters of the expedition will meet again next week.

The only remedy in the world that will at once stop itchiness of the skin in any part of the body, that is absolutely safe and never failing, is Doan's Ointment. Get it from your dealer.

Our Clothing.

We are proud of it—We have good reason to be. We know every stitch of it. We placed our orders for it in the hands of only the best makers. We have watched the progress of its making and well know its thoroughness. The materials have been carefully selected. Every detail is the best. The trimmings and finish of the minutest details will stand the required test.

MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS

In all Fall materials, colors and shapes. Our showing of fashionably cut and finished garments in popular shades of Coverts, Cheviots and Worsteds is, without doubt, the most satisfactory in the city. Prices range from $6 to $18.

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS

Our $10 Overcoats are shown in Meltons, Kerseys, Coverts, Boucles, brown, blue, black and light-mixed effects. They are up to the quality sold anywhere in the city for $15.

Our $15 Winter Overcoats embrace all the foreign and domestic high grade overcoats, nothing that is fashionable, durable or comfortable is omitted from this line.

J. L. Chalifoux
49 to 59 Central Street.

STILL THEY MOVE.

We wonder sometimes how others will get such high prices for Pianos when the purchaser can save money by us—buying of us is the same as from the manufacturers and you should note our prices and terms. Each and every customer gets 12 lessons free, which is a saving for you. Prices and terms must move the pianos. Large size up. Pianos with stool, scarf, book and 12 lessons for $265.00. We give warrantee, also keep Piano in tune one year free of charge. Why do you wait if looking for a Piano, we have a new line direct from our factory with the new and latest designs in cases. We will give you all we can for square pianos and organs in trade. New Upright Piano, handsome case, will sell on easy terms, price $235.00. This would be cheap at $325.00. We are here for business and must move the goods if prices will do it. Our rent is small, consequently we shall sell accordingly. Orders taken for tuning and repairing will receive prompt attention and prices the lowest. Call and see for yourself. Our parlors are open evenings.

ESTEY, A. H. Rogers, Mgr. 145 MERRIMACK ST.

Splendid Business Opportunity

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED IN LOWELL.

Stock and Fixtures of one of the Most Attractive Shoe Stores in Lowell For Sale.

Well established business; fine location; reasonable rent; great corner for shoe repairing and a grand opening for the right man. Apply at Sun Office if you are interested.

J. H. COSTELLO, CARPENTER and JOBBER
126 LAWRENCE STREET.
All order promptly attended to.

LARGE, ELEGANT
Boarding and Lodging House
on one of the main streets for sale or will exchange for a cottage in city.
DONOVAN & MANGUR,
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central street Lowell, Mass. Telephone 466-4.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.
CENTRAL STREET,

Grand Display of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WEAVES
IN
DRESS GOODS
Thousands of Yards of
Elegant and Exquisite Designs and Colorings

in Silk and Wool Mixtures, Silk and Wool Plaids, Silk and Wool Novelties, Silk and Wool Brocades and all other qualities that are to be popular this season. Never before were such fine and desirable goods offered at so low prices. We cordially invite you to visit this department before purchasing, as we can assure that it will be to your advantage to do so. Many of the patterns are original and cannot be duplicated, therefore an early inspection is advised.

Cook, Taylor & Co.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

TOMORROW

THE DAMAGED FINE WOOL

BLANKETS

Will be put on sale. We expect a big crowd, as they are great bargains. But we are prepared in our large Blanket Department with five large square tables to show goods and plenty of help.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2.50 | Blankets | for | $1.49 | Pair. |
| 3.00 | " | " | 1.98 | " |
| 3.50 | " | " | 2.49 | " |
| 4.00 | " | " | 2.98 | " |
| 5.00 | " | " | 3.49 | " |
| 6.00 | " | " | 3.98 | " |
| 7.50 | " | " | 4.49 | " |

They are the best values we ever offered and nice, fine Blankets, and with only slight imperfections.

SALE TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.